RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chron[redacted]

RALEIGH
ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 166 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926. ONE ANNA

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated In England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P and O. SAILINGS to PLAY MOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
17 July	RAJPUTANA	—	16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,619
Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR	—	8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA*		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK Fi.		16,662
23 ,,	CHINA S A.		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 Ap	NARKUNDA.		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK i.		16:02
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

A.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
B.—2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

(A) The "China" will call at Karachi leaving that Port on the 24th March.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £ 20
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA —	7,888
29th ,,	MADURA —	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA —	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA —	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
15th July	NAGPORE *	—	Straits. China & Japan
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	—	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	—	Australia

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
16th July	VITA	..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	KARAPARA		East & S. Africa.
2 st ,,	BARODA	..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	27 June	13 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
xTOYOOKA MARU	7098	18 July	25 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	3028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor uticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 26279. Telegrams: "Yusco."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,856	1 July	15 July
*Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kavasaki	5,863	11 July	23 ,,
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh	5,863	24 ,,	6 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4,366	29 ,,	12 ,,
*Honolulu Maru ..	....	5 751	8 Aug.	22 ,,

x Passenger Steamer.
* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRUMPET CALL,

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC: ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, POMPAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—**C. MACDONALD & Co.,**
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED :—1910 :

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agent, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

B.C.P.W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B.C.P.W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, and at Sandhurst Road
GRANT ROAD GIRGAUM

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD, (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Khetwadi Main Road. GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED

Readers' Private Short Adver- tisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic and Reliable ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for a Nationalist English Daily on salary and Commission. Apply with particulars of past experience to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. An honest and hardworking for a dispensary at Girgaum Back Road. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. R. V. JALPADE, No. 1, Charni Road, opp: Kemp and Co.
A R3486

FIRMS requiring good CANVASSORS for their business in the Punjab, should apply with references for interview to settle the terms. A young gentleman is proceeding shortly to establish an agency there. Box No. 1757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3498

WANTED—A middle-aged experienced GRADUATE in Persian for a School near Bombay. Trained preferred. Pay up to Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3503

WANTED—A TYPIST immediately for a month. Swetamber. M. Jain preferred. See personally with application in own handwriting M. B. JHAVERY. C/o. Jhavery & Co., Solicitors, Usuf Building, Churchgate Street.
A R3501

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A HINDU LADY of good references to act as teacher to some girls of a respectable Hindu family. Good knowledge of Devanagri, Sanskrit, and needle work essential. Free unfurnished quarters. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating age and qualifications etc. to HEADMASTER, Shri Sumsir School, Mahamandir, Jodhpur.
A R3499

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDER-GRADUATE well up in correspondence and typing seeks some responsible POST. Please write to Box No. 1756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3496

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS and GODOWNS in Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3488

TO LET—Good decent ROOMS at Parel for any community and at Vile Parle for Hindus only. Rents very moderate. Apply personally to the RECEIVER, High Court, Alice Building, Fort.
C R3479

GODOWN and WAREHOUSE TO LET at Gorupdeo Road, Tank Bunder, (near Rey Road Station.) For further particulars apply to THE WOLVERHAMPTON WORKS COMPANY, LTD., 16, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
C 26927

S TO LET.

[illegible] only—FLATS on [illegible]wpaty. Apply to L. [illegible]arvey Road, Chowpaty.
R3487

FOR H[illegible] BRAHMANS till May 1927, block of three rooms ground floor, electric lights and water inside—near West End Cinema, monthly rent Rs. 40. Box No. 1755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3493

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SWEEPING REDUCTION in Weight Leafting discloding Bar Bell 800 lb. at 10 as. per pound. Scientific Physical Culture Training will be given to their residence or at our depot terms moderate. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T 3502

SWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICE.—J. B. L. CASCADE, world's greatest Drugless Remedy for all Diseases, original price Rs. 57/8. Now sold at Rs. 45 only. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T 3502

SWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICE.—MIZPAH JOCK Supporter for Men's Health and Strength wear in 3 size, price small Rs. 2/8, Medium Rs. 2/12, large Rs. 3/4. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T 3502

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. The best guide for dealers in Cotton futures. Testimonials from AMERICA and INDIA. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3497

"BEAUTY-BOTTLE"—Cures Baldness, Greyness of Hair, Fallen Mamae. Remit Rs. 5. Particulars 2 as. Stamps. N. Roy, 97, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca.
R3443

ANY Syphilis Radically Cured by one dose "KEUR." No harm. Remit Rs. 5. N. Roy, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca.
3443

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"
Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.
M26773

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SHEARING and PUNCHING MACHINE for Workshop. Apply Box No. 1750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K & R3476

WANTED—One secondhand Half Press and Finisher and Pump for baling 400lbs. cotton. Apply Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS (one for first, another for second and a third for third class passengers), will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, and 30th August; 4th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, and 25th September; and on 2nd, 9th and 16th October, 1926, for Poona Races.

2. For full particulars, see poster notice at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th July, 1926.
26963

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SENIOR CORRESPONDENCE CLERK in the Divisional Office on the initial pay of Rs. 75 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 75—5—105.

Applicants must be Graduates of Indian Universities. Typewriting and previous Office experience will be given special consideration.

(Sd.) J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
No. I. Divisional Rohri Canal.
26964

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice of substituted service of the summons in High Court Suit No. 1170 of 1925 (by mistake mentioned as of 1926) by the National Bank of India, Ltd., against the firm of R. C. Nazir and Co. and others, appearing in the issue of the 13th inst., as the same is likely to prejudice the undersigned in the course of his business he hereby informs the public and the merchants dealing with his firm, that it is not correct that in the firm of R. C. Nazir and Co., his brothers Dhunjisha Cowasji Nazir and Rustomji Cowasji Nazir are partners. The undersigned was and is the sole proprietor of the said firm and the said brothers have in their written statement in the said suit denied that they are partners or have any concern in the said firm. As to the claim of the National Bank of India, Ltd. against the said firm and others, the undersigned has not only denied the claim in his written statement but has counterclaimed against the Bank over Rs. 4,00,000 (Rupees four lacs) due to his firm by the Bank.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1926.
RUTTONSHA COWASJI NAZIR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1924.

HARGOWANDAS VANMALIDAS and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Mrs. BACHUBAI E. JHIRAD ... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises at Thana under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on THURSDAY, the 15th day of July, 1926, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tembhi Thana at Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 103, Pot No. 1, Entry or City Survey No. F.1 and containing by admeasurement 4950 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Javelkar Subhedar and others, on or towards the North partly by the property of Elijah Hyim Tejalker and partly by the vacant land and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Pardi No. 2, situate at Tembhi Thana, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana, on the West of the property firstly described measuring 16 gunthas or 1632 square yards or thereabouts and assessed under entry or City Survey No. F.1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly described, on or towards the South by the Nalla, on the East partly by the property of Jankibai and partly by the Marwari's house and on the West by the property of Syed Maigrabi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nojafee Building, No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26814

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2120 of 1925.

Bai SHIRINBAI DOSSABHOY SHROFF ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

JEHANGIR BOMONJI COOPER and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at 10th Khetwady Back Road on THURSDAY, the 29th day of July, 1926, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 1113 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements dwelling houses, warehouse, shops, stables, etc., standing thereon, situate at 10th Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey Nos. 7379, 7379, 7370, and 7379 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in D Ward under Ward Nos. 2017 and 2018, Street Nos. 22 and 24 and Ward No. 2019(1), (2), Street Nos. 26 and 26A, Khetwady 10th Lane and Ward Nos. 2147, 2148, Street Nos. 109 and 1, Khetwady Back Road and Ward No. 2148, Street No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jivanji Jamasji, on or towards the North by the property of Hajibhai Laduk and on or towards the South by the said Khetwady 10th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26877

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI BACHOO ALI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Haji Gani Kala.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nishanpada Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent actual measurement 198 square yards and 3/9th of a square yard or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 1112 and part of New Survey No. 1/3159 and Cadastral Survey No. 1763 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2846, Street No. 139-141-143 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Goolam Hoosein Moorad, on or towards the South by the house of Kaluram Damani, on or towards the East by the stables of the property of Barbhaya Khoja Jamat and on or towards the West by the Nishanpada Road aforesaid.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1926.
MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26962

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de bonis non to the property and credits of CHHAGAN KHUSHAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and Shroff, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PARWATIBAI, widow of Manecklal Mangalji, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the daughter of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag: Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 7th day of July, 1926.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26960

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai KAPURBAI, widow of Chhagan Khushal, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PARVATIBAI, widow of Manecklal Mangalji and step-daughter of the deceased Bai Kapurbai, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of July, 1926.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26961

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, "Parakh" Wadi, household furniture, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, carpets, electric lamps and fans, writing tables, book cases, drawing room suites, cabinets, ornaments, single wooden and iron cots, almyrahs, blackwood carved furniture, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, ice box, wall clocks, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc. Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank and concerned:—
20 dozens spectacle frames.
2 fire extinguishers.
About 455 yards Khaki cord cloth
About 325 yards Green Khaki.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator, The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation):—
A lot of office furniture consisting of writing tables, chairs, copying press, clock, Yost typewriter etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES OF MOHAIR SEALS.

By the order of the Continental Commercial Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jan Mahomed Rahim and Sons, 85 Bhindi Bazar, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th July, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

6 cases Mohair seals.

N. B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents,
Hummum Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 25152.
On Government List.

A RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE VERY OLD COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT CHAPSSY TERRACE ALTA MOUNT ROAD CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. Auctioneers, will on the above day and time sell by Public Auction at the above address very rare and old collection comprising real blackwood about 200 years old China made mother of pearl inlaid complete abony and Benjamin drawing room furniture such as chairs, sofas, tables stands set with marbles, mahogany wood ivory inlaid furniture with Chinese "Mink" photos, Benjamin richly carved high class made to order Cabinets, Japanese blackwood chairs, sofas, tables complete high class set, Indian old blackwood complete set of furniture, very old Tibetan collection of Buddhist Religion comprising Buddha, figures, frames, cabinet, one Buddhist Tibetan temple "Shihashan" set with precious stones, Tibetan hand painting pictures, one picture Romeo and Juliet, one richly carved solid silver centre price with case, one set 3 purdahs of most historical "Curbala" War pictures, silk and woollen carpets, old China and porcelainware, Ivory, figures of Hindoo Religion rich Chinese and Indian silverware.

The above collections are very rarely found and many of the pieces are of about 200 years ago and are worth seeing.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents this Week
Maharashtra Film Co.'s
BHAKTA PRALLHAD
Time and Rates as Usual.

COOK-EASY.
Fully Illustrated Catalog FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
AGENTS: G.S. RANADE & Co. Girgaum

To quickly get rid of BACKACHE

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, but you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy.

De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor :—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Ghowpaty
BOMBAY 7

HALF A CENTURY
- RENOWNED -
BATLIWALLA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS
FOR
Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar, Hay and Jungle Fevers.
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director
Apply for Price List.
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED
Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road
BOMBAY, 14.
Telr Add: "Cawashapur" Bombay.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An exernal liniment of the highest odicacy to bring bout rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.
This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every

espect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re.1-4, three for Rs 2-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 14th.

Market remained firm by good inquiries of bazar dealers and outsiders. Specially Dyeing, Fazul, Pearl and Nagpur were very firm. Market is likely to be steadier. We quote:—Fazul 845; Dyeing 877/8; Century 365; Pearl 456/4; Nagpur 517/8

Tata Steels, Hydros and Tramways were steady. Andhra Valley and Tata Power eased off by profit-taking

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last	Quotations	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	..	..	50	2½	81	8
Baroda	..	..	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative.			50	7½	58	
Central	..	..	25	1¼	27	4
Eastern	..	..	£ 5	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	..	..	500	40	1660	
Imperial Contributory			*125	10	422	8
Union	..	..	5	0 4 0 3		7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE						
Bundi	..	..	10	..	14	8
Central India Mining.			10	4½Y	24	12
Indian Cement O.	..		350	..	63	12
Katni Cement O.	..		100	..	62	8
Katni Cement D.	..		40	..	180	
Punjab Cement O.	..		10	..	4	
Shivrajpur	..	..	10	8Y	42	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.						
Ahmedabad Prantej	..		500	11 p.c.	925	
Amritsar Pattis	..		100	10 p.c.	140	
Central Province	..		100	7¾ p.c.	117	8
Dhond Baramati	..		100	6 p.c.	92	8
Guzerat	..	..	100	5 p.c.	98	
Hoshiarpur Doab	..		100	5 p.c.	95	
Larkana	..	..	100	5 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon	..		90	5 p.c.	85	
Pachora Jammer	..		100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	..		100	5 p.c.	94	
Sialkot Narowal	..		100	5 p.c.	104	
Sind Light	..	..	100	12 p.c.	156	4
Tapti Valley	..	..	500	8 p.c.	710	XD
Upper Sind Light	..		100	4 p.c.	74	
STEAMER COMPANIES.						
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	..	..	250	..	181	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	..	..	250	..	212	8
Scindia Steam	..		15—0—14	Y—9—9		
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.						
Ahmedabad Electricity			100	5 p.c.	74	8
Andhra Valley O.	..		1,000	..	705	
Andhra Valley P.	..		1,000	..	985	
Bombay Tramways O.			50	4-8	123	12
Bombay Tramways P.			50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity	..		100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	..		100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.			1,000	30	1031	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.			1,000	7 p.c.	932	8
Tata Power O.	..		1,000	..	572	8
Tata Power P.	..		1,000	..	785	
PRESS COMPANIES						
Akbari	..	..	500	..	250	
Fort	..	..	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy.			500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton	..	..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing			250	..	230	
New Berar	..	..	500	80	860	
New East India	..		1,000	..	1050	
New Mofussil P.	..		400	40	515	
New Prince of Wales	..		500	61	710	
Volkart U.P.	..	..	500	40	685	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.						
Alcock Ashdown	..		100	..	186	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	..		76	..	20	
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	..	..	125	7-8	473	12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	..	..	50	3	126	4
Burma Corporation	..		10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda	..		80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum	..	..	Sh. 8	0-4 0	5	1
Indo-Burma Petroleum			100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	..		100	10	75	
Mckenzie	..	..	100	30	320	
New Union Floor Mills			100	..	30	
Port Canning	..	..	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.			100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	..		150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	..		100	..	57	12
Tata Iron Defd.	..		30	..	81	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	..	..	75	..	28	14
Thacker	..	..	50	..	125	
Telephone	..	..	50	nil	26	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Empire of India	..		50	22-8	750	
Jupiter	..	..	15	..	5	
New India	..	..	25	ly	20	12
Oriental Life	..	..	100	30 p c	1075	
Vulcan	..	..	10	0-6-0	3	
Industrial & Prudential			6	5½ p.c.	5	
MILLS.						
Ahmedabad Advance			100	10	410	
Alliance	..	..	100	..	40	
Apollo	..	..	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	..	..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	..	..	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	..		500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P	..		10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.			250	25	877	8
Bombay Industrial	..		100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	..		100	..	70	
Bradbury	..	..	250	10	300	
Bradbury P.	..	..	250	7 p.c	150	
Broach Fine Counts	..		250	..	47	8
Century	..	..	100	20y	335	
Central India O.	..		100	16	517	8
Central India P.	..		500	5 p.c.	435	
Ceylon	..	..	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.			100	..	128	12
Coorla	..	..	100	..	140	
Crescent	..	..	100	nil	166	4
Currimbhoy	..	..	250	..	300	
David	..	..	500	..	300	
Dawn	..	..	250	40	670	
E.D. Sassoon United O.			7/8	..	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney			250	nil	208	12
Edward Sassoon	..		200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O	..		100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward	..		500	..	225	
Fazulbhoy	..	..	250	25	845	
inlay	..	..	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit	..		1,000	..	625	
Globe	..	..	100	..	25	
Gokak	..	..	100	5	113	12
Gindoostan	..	..	1,000	100	1520	
Hdian Bleaching, etc.			100	6	172	8
Indian Manufacturing			1,000	100	1050	
Indore-Malwa United			100	12-8	395	
Jamshed O.	..	..	250	..	62	8
Khatau Makanjee	..		Nil		97	
Kilachand	..	..	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	..	..	500	..	1000	
Laksbmi Cotton	..		1,000	150	5250	
Madhora Scindia	..		100	..	17	
Madhowji Dharamsi	..		100	..	85	
Madras United	..		250	15	500	
Maneckjee Petit	..		1,000	100	1850	
Mathradas	..	..	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon	..		100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas	..		1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	..		250	..	135	
Mysore	..	..	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay.			100	10	135	
New Great Eastern	..		300	nil	281	4
Osmanshahi (100)	..		75	..	70	
Pearl	..	..	250	12	456	4
Phoenix	..	..	100	10	390	
Premier	..	..	100	..	35	
Sassoon Cotton	..		100	..	11	
Sassoon Silk	..	..	500	..	510	
Sholapur	..	..	1,000	250	700	
Simplex	..	..	250	..	108	12
Sir Shapurji Broach a			100	..	23	12
Standard	..	..	500	40	1300	
Swadeshi	..	..	100	18	483	12
Swan	..	..	100		130	
Tata Mill O.	..	..	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	..		500	90	2100	
Vishnu P.	..	..	500	35	560	
Western India Spng.			1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

	Bombay, July 13			
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	871-4	877-8	868-12	877-8
Century	361-4	365 4	36812	365
Central India	513-12	517-8	513-12	517-8
Colaba Land	..	..	..	128-12
Crescent	..	..	..	167-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	841-4	847-4	838-12	845
Finalay	..	..	..	117-8
Globe	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	172-8
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	397-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	..	..	281-4
Pearl	..	448-12	457 8	448-12 456-4
Pabany	..	..	..	208-12
Phoenix	..	..	..	390
Simplex	..	..	..	107-8
Swadeshi	478-12	483-12	478-12	483-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	120
Tata Mill	..	..	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	186-4
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	181-4
Tram Co. Ord.				123-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	13-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24-12
Indian Cement	..	..	..	65
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	62-8
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	42-8
Tata Hydro	1028-12	1031-4	1027-8	1031-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	28-12	28-14	28-12	28-14
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	80-10	81-14	80-10	81-4

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 14.

Jute:—Albion 450; Alliance 465 70; Anglo-India 390; Auckland 232; Barnagore 162; Bally 170; Birla 8; Belvedere 490; Budge Budge 435; Caledonian 505; Chapdani 143; Clive 34/12; Craig 4; Cheviot 244; Dalhousie 380; Delta 480; Empire 53; Fort Gloster 785; Fort William 265; Gondalpara 825; Gourepore 640; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 69; Howrah 38/12; Kamarhatty 560; Kanknarrah 460; Kelvin 806; Khardah 400; Kinnison 950; Lansdowne 260; Lawrence 585; Lothian 390; Naihati 435; National 27/4; New Central 560; Northbrook 50; Nudea 45; Orient 212; Presidency 7; Rehance 60/8; Soorah 26; Standard 390; Union 525; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 15/6; Jute 63/6.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 137; Keshavram Cotton 4/4.

Coal:—Burrakur 21/4; Bokaro Ramgur 13/8; Kurdi 3/12; Raneegunge 32/2.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/10; I Standard wagon 26; Madon Theatres 3/10; Imperial Bank 1660; Imperial Conty 420.

Remarks:—Jute shares improved. Miscellaneous section remained unchanged. Government securities were steady 3½ per cent Government Paper Rs 77/1; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) Rs. 108/2; 6 per cent. Bonds (1931) Rs. 107/8.

SCINDIA COMPANY, LTD.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

In reply to various enquiries, the shareholders will please note, that Mr. Narottam Morarji, the Chairman of the Scindia S. N. Co., Ltd., has given no answer to the Open Letter addressed to him through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar." It is in the interests of the shareholders to see that no new ships are bought by the present management.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.
It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matti's Pole, Ahmedabad City.

Every day hundreds of men are trying "Passing Show" for the first time - and, joining the thousands who prefer these cigarettes
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
MADE IN LONDON by CARRERAS LTD.
50 for Rs. 1-4
10 for 4 annas
138 years' Reputation for Quality

He Keeps Young.

He is 60 years old but he feels less than 20. Brimful of health and vitality and the sheer joy of being alive. That's the Kruschen feeling! You can get it too if you take your little dose of Kruschen Salts *every day*. Put as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece in your morning cup of tea or coffee, and you cannot taste it.

Kruschen contains just those six salts of Nature which your body needs. It clears your blood, gives you a good appetite, takes away headaches, restores the liver and kidneys to healthy activity, and banishes the pains of Gout and Rheumatism.

Start the Kruschen habit to-day, the habit of cheerfulness, happiness and bounding health and vitality.

Kruschen Salts
GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

Just a cup-and a spoon and a little water cold or warm-and
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
is made—in a moment!
As a rapid energiser Horlick's is essential to the man of action as well as the convalescent
In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 14.

After the recent decline a sharp rise of 51 to 55 points in New York futures the been reported to-day. The market advanced on heavy short covering on reports of much rain in South West Texas, and on local traders buying. The tone of the market is strong and it looks as if prices may go still higher in near future. Liverpool has been reported 20 to 18 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The course of the market depends upon the ultimate damage caused by insects. The reports for the present are conflicting."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable D/. 13th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Advance caused by strength of New York market in consequence of reports of too much rain in South West. Excited, may be unduly influenced by heavy covering by shorts."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th inst. as under:—

"Crop outlook impaired by continued showery conditions. Looks higher in immediate future."

Although a sharp advance was reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened only Rs. 3 higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 337 and gradually advanced to Rs. 338 on buying by Shroffs. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected the market further advanced to Rs. 339 and closed at Rs. 338. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 319 1/2 and steadily advanced to Rs. 322 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 321 1/2, Shroffs being moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 321 1/2 and going upto Rs. 322 1/4 on buying by Japanese Houses closed at Rs. 322.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 328 and closed steady at Rs. 330. Bazar operators were buyers whilst one Japanese Firm was a moderate seller. Oomra Dec/January opened at Rs. 303 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 305 1/2. Commission Houses were buyers whilst Shroffs were moderate sellers. Bengal July and January were respectively quoted Rs. 270 1/2 and Rs. 256 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was moderate.

To-day 200 bales Sind/Punjab, 1200 bales Punjab/American; 1200 bales Dholleras; 300 bales Central/Provinces No. 1and 600 bales Central/Provinces No. 2 were tendered.

Total tenders up-todate are 500 bales Bengal, 4,100 bales Broach and 2,700 bales Oomra.

Our markets for ready and forward business will remain closed to-morrow due to the death of Mr. Magoolal Nandas of Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 14.

Fully Good Broach April/May	322
Fully Good Broach July/August	338½
Fully Good Bengal July	268
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	257
Fine Oomra July	328½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	307

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	295	283	271	261
M. G. S. Punjab	291	279	267	257
M. G. Oomra No. 3	342	332	317	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	367	357	342	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	357	347	332	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	360	352	344	336
M. G. Punjab/American	365	357	349	341

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 14.

Fully Good Broach April/May	321
Fully Good Broach July/August	338
Fully Good Bengal July	270
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	255
Fine Oomra July	330
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	305
Good Southerns Aug/Sep.	319

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th July, 1926:—

Cotton	7,073 bales
Wheat	14,081 Cwts.
Linseed	5,415 ,,
Rape, etc.	357 ,,
Gingellyseed	33 ,,
Poppyseed	333 ,,
Groundnuts	1,382 ,,
Castorseed	1,382 ,,
Rice	1,432 ,,
Myrabollams	724 ,,
Cottonseed	1,934 ,,
Mowraseed	521 ,,
Gram	2,850 ,,
Juwar	1,649 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	102 ,,
Bajri	1,478 ,,
Coal	2,459 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	118	2,90,668	2,95,192
Central India ..	109	3,73,202	3,38,568
Berar and Nagpur ..	151	2,21,574	2,05,555
Hyderabad-Ghaorani		74,028	97,951
Berar	59	4,74,123	5,69,136
Central Provinces ..	102	2,45,649	2,67,007
Total Oomras ..	539	16,79,244	17,63,509
Dholera	243	2,78,576	3,06,507
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29,516	1,32,112
Rajputana	5	1,09,599	79,428
Sind-Punjab ..	1,461	2,93,119	3,62,130
Broach		3,12,040	4,87,905
Coompta & Dharwar	2,487	1,43,262	1,74,782
Western-Northern	1,649	96,144	93,115
Cocanada	50	2,684	1,656
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	640	59,888	32,150
Persian	9	4,390	5,329
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		72,341	57,964
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,513
Total ..	7,073	33,01,397	35,13,002

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th July This year	Last year
Europe	1824	5,12,350	6,50,716
Japan & China ..	8,779	16,33,381	18,24,632
Coast Ports ..		22,303	21,042
Up country by Rail.		96,012	14,294
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		82,305	64,207
Total	10,603	23,46,351	25,74,891

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	250/65	.....
Bengal Fine M G	245/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	225/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	335/40	.....
Wardha-Hinghat. Fine M G	335/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	325/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/10	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	300/10	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245/50	.....
Muthia F G M G	235/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	305/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj F G M G	405	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/10	.....
Dholerra F G M G	295/305	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Total day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 500 bales.

Total day's Sales on East Indian 100 bales.

COTTON MARKETS

	Liverpool closing	Liverpool, July 13. Egyptian closing
July	9.39	14.95
August	9.25	14.80
September	9.16	14.82
October	9.09	14.65
November	9.00	14.60
December	9.01	14.44
January	9.00	14.40
February	9.00	14.38
March	9.05	14.35
April	9.04	14.35
May	9.08	14.30
June	9.06	14.30
July	9.05	14.30

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York.	11 a.m. Call	Noon Call.
October	17.26	17.31
January	17.17	17.25
March	17.36	17.43
New Orleans	9 a.m.	
October	17.12	
January	16.94	

INDIAN COTTON.

	Good	Fully good	Fine
Scinde	6.15	6.45	6.75
Bengal	6.25	6.55	6.85
Oomra	7.00	7.30	7.60
Broach	7.55	7.95	8.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

To-day's opening.

July	9.23+.04
October	8.94+.04
January	8.85+.03
May	8.94+.04

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 13.

To-day's opening.

November	14.50—unchgd
January	14.30—unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 13.

COTTON:—

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 9,600 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

Futures at New York October	17.35
Futures at New York December	17.29
Futures at New York January	17.34
Futures at New York March	17.55
Spot Cotton at New York	18.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.23
Futures at New Orleans October	17.20
Futures at New Orleans January	17.11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 3/4
Demand Bills	4.85.93

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, July 13.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	17.35+.51
December	17.29+.54
January	17.34+.55
March	17.55+.54

Liverpool, July 13.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	9.09+.19
December	9.01+.18
January	9.00+.18
March	9.05+.18

WHEAT.

London, July 13.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs July sellers 55/6

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs July nominal 54/6

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat Australian July value 58/6

Wheat Choice White Karachi July London sellers 57

Wheat Choice White Karachi July Liverpool sellers 56/9

Cargo South Australian, Sailer Arrived, Paid to Rotterdam 61/6

SEEDS.

London, July 13.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—

July/August Hull paid £16:13:9

August/September Hull paid £16:15:0

Cottonseed Bombay July/August quoted £8 1/8

Castorseed Bombay July/August sellers £16 1/2

Linseed Bombay July/August sellers £19

Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold July/August nominal ton £21

Rapeseed Toria July/August sellers ton £21 7/8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat July/August nominal ton £22 5/8

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £20 5/8

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £22 1/2

LINSEED.

London, July 13.

Linseed Calcutta July/August paid and buyers £18:10:0

Linseed, Calcutta August/September buyers £18:13:9

Raw Linseed Oil August buyers 33/9

Raw Linseed Oil September/December paid 34/6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 13.

Fine White Java c and f Calcutta July/September sellers 15/6 3/4

Fine White Java c and f Calcutta October/December sellers 15/9

Fine White Java c and f Calcutta January/March sellers 16/1 1/2

Fine White Java c and f Bombay July/September sellers 15/7 3/4

Fine White Java c and f Karachi July/September sellers 15/8 1/2

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June 1926 was:—

Net Profit for the half year ended 30th June 1926 Rs. 74,27,3/0; brought forward from 31st December 1925 Rs. 10,22,900; total Rs. 84,50,200.

Distribution:—

Dividend declared for half year at 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing Rs. 45,00,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000; carried forward Rs. 29,50,200; total Rs. 84,50,200.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY

(IN POUNDS STERLING.)

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. Total remittances from 1st April 1926 to 30th June 1926—8,000,000.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

London, July 14.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T.T. 1|5 13|16

Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 27|32 per cent.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 7|8

Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 29|32

Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A. 1|6 3|16

Bank's buying T. T. 1|5 15|16

Gank's selling D. D. 1|5 27|32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 1365

Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A. Frcs. 1435

Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1420

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 129 1|2

Bank's buying 60 D|st D. P. Rs. 125 1|2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 153

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 199

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 157 1|4

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 276 1|2

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol.	4.86 11|38
London—Paris Frcs.	189.90
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.11
London—Brussels Frcs.	215.00
London—Rome Liras	141.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady.

London, July 13.

Tele Transfers 1/5 .5/16

Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2

Bar Silver Spot 30 quietly steady.

London, July 13.

Rentes 3 per cent 46

Bar Silver (Spot) 30

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30

Tone:—China Banks bought and sold. Bazaars bought. Market quietly steady.

Interest day to day Loans 4 3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

London, July 13.

Exchange on London in Paris	191.40
Exchange on London in Germany	20.42 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy	103.75
Exchange Stockholm	18.14
Exchange Oslo	22.16
Exchange Amsterdam	12.11
Exchange Switzerland	25.11
Exchange Athens	404.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, July 14.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 11/32 per cent.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8 per cent

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 per cent.

BULLION.

London, July 14.

Bar gold ready,	Rs. 21-6 9
Bar gold forward	21-7-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement	Rs. 21-7 6
Bar silver ready,	Rs. 68-12-0
Bar silver 1st settlement,	Rs. 68-13-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement,	Rs. 68-10-0

London, July 13.

Bar gold ready, s.	84 10 1|2
Silver ready, d.	30-0
Silver forward, d.	30 0

TONE OF SILVER—

Market has a more steady appearance. We don't expect any decided rise. China sold. India bought to cover sales.

Sovereigns Ready	13-8
Sovereigns Forward	13-8
National Bank Bar Gold	21 11

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 13.

Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£93 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£100 7/8
Conversion Loan	£76
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£101 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£104 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£55 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£56 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan)	£69 3/4
Government Securities 3 per cent	£59 3/4

METALS.

London, July 13.

English Best Selected Copper	£63 1/4
Standard Copper GMB	£57 15/16
Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	£70
Hard Spelter	£31
Corrugated Sheets	£16 3/4
Tin Block	£276 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

London, July 14.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77-4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102-10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 103-14

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108-7

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107-2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106-10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107-10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108-12

6 1|2 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88-4

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, July 13.

Hongkong Bank	£132 1/2
Chartered Bank	£21 5/8
National Bank	£48 3/4
P and O Bank	£9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£5 7/8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 14.

	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI	
Textile	,, 0 12 9
Century	,, 0 12 0
Jacob	,, 0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,, 0 12 0
Elphinstone	,, 0 11 6
Apollo	,, 0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 1 3
Century 91|92½	,, 1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,, 1 1 0
Hindustan	,, 1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1 1 6
Phoenix	,, 1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,, 1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,, 1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,, 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 2 0
Hindustan Mill	,, 1 1 3
David Mill	,, 1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,, 1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	,, 1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,, 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-43 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 1 0
Spring (Merchand)	,, 1 1 0
Century (Bugle)	,, 10 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 0 15 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 1 0 0
Sakuntala	,, 1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,, 0 15 9
Globe	,, 0 15 0
Rachael	,, 0 15 6
Palkhi	,, 1 0 0
Maher	,, 1 0 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	,, 1 0 0
Textile	,, 1 0 0
Century	,, 0 15 6
Maher	,, 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 2 0
Jacob	,, 1 1 0
Century	,, 1 1 0
Jacob H D.	,, 1 0 0
Mun Mill	,, 1 1 6
1386 Tata	,, 3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	,, 4 4 0
Century	,, 4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney	,, 4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,, 4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	,, 11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,, 6 4 0
5800 Kurla	,, 9 0 0
1325 Morarji	,, 6 6 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	,, 8 8 0
Hindustan	,, 8 14 0
E D Rachael	,, 7 0 0
SALITA:—	
Century	,, 0 15 9
Textile	,, 0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 8 0
777 Crescent	,, 2 7 0
Apollo David	,, 2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 18 16:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 0
Great	,, 1 4 6
Phoenix	,, 1 5 0
Tata	,, 1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.	
Hindustan	,, 1 1 6
David	,, 1 0 9
Mahel	,, 1 0 2

Market Dull.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs: 45/-
White office suit, Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

The Only Child

How careful you are to see that he is warmly dressed, that he has regular meals.

Yet—and you cannot quite understand it—he is "not as strong as he should be," and he often falls ill.

School Children need VIROL

There is something missing. He needs "something extra."

He needs Virol, which is easily digested and is rich in vitamins and precious food substances that promote growth and development.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery? Why not seek the cause?

Most likely, your kidneys are at fault. That dull, unceasing backache is often Nature's first warning of kidney complaint. Soon, other warnings follow, such as dizziness, headaches, urinary troubles, knife-like pains when you stoop or lift, nervousness, rheumatic twinges, gravel and dropsical swellings.

Neglected kidneys go from bad to worse, and there is risk of chronic kidney disease. Give help to your kidneys without delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving, *and preventing*, kidney trouble. It has stood the test of public opinion for over fifty years. An occasional course of Doan's will save you from kidney disorder.

AMERICAN

A. C. MOTORS from ½ to 25 H. P. D.C. Motors 1.8 to 15 H. P. Portable and Testing Instruments, Rectifiers, Elec. Ice-cream Freezers. Competitive prices. Heavy Built.

Apply: R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or: BABAN GOKHALAY. Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football, (1st Dn.) Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. R. A. M. C., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 16,

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of July 1, due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.) "Times of India" vs. Police, Cooperage 5-45 p.m. —(2nd Dn.) Matunga Hindus vs. G.I.P. (Mat.) Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VORA.—Mr. Tulsidas Mohanjee Vora, Share and Freight Broker passed away at 10-30 yesterday morning at his residence at Gamdevi, as a result of heart failure. His Uthamna ceremony will take place to morrow Friday the (16th instant) at his residence at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Ashura Holiday.—It is officially notified that the Ashura Holiday will be observed on Thursday the 22nd July and not on 21st July, as tentatively announced on November 12 last.

Daily Passengers' Association, Bassein.—A general meeting of the above Association will be held in Mr. S.V. Barve's Bungalow at Papdy, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (18th inst.)

Steamer Movement.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

The Indian National Party.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay City Committee of the Indian National Party will be held in Petit Building, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Port Trust Dock Staff Union.—A General Meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union will be held on Sunday (18th instant) at Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

To-day's Radio Programme.—A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

Sydenham College Students' Union.—The Annual Social Gathering of the above Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. in the College premises, when Major D. W. Wilson, C.I.E., will preside.

Ralli Bros. Staff's Social.—The annual Social party of the young gentlemen of Ralli Brothers' staff will be held on 17th and 18th instant at Mr. D. D. Vijayakar's Bungalow, Malad, members are requested to attend the Social at 4 p.m.

"What We Believe About Bible".—At Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, a Men's Meeting will be held to-day, (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. Rev. Dr. Alden Clarke will give an address on "What We Believe About the Bible." The Chair will be taken by Mr. F. J. Page.

Indian Tariff Board.—It is notified for information of the public that the address of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) is the Town Hall, Bombay, Telephone No. 22832. All communications intended for the Board should be addressed to the Secretary and not to individual officers by name.

Billiards in Bombay.—The game on Tuesday night between Mr. D. Doyle — 175, and Mr. A. Jasdanwala — 100, proved to be the best so far in the Tournament. Mr. Doyle played very good billiards once he settled down, and ran out an easy winner by 138 points.

Scores.—Mr. Doyle 250 (breaks, 43, 41, 30, 28, 27, 27, 25, and 21); Mr. Jasdanwalla 112 (break 37).

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss M. Katherine Davis will deliver a lecture on "Facts about Prostitution in Bombay" and Mr. O.H.B. Starte on "The Beggar Problem." Those who have not yet registered their names are requested to do so at an early date.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday.

Small-pox Attacks 1; Death 1.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death 1.
Total mortality (Exclusive of still-born) 104.

Total mortality this day last year was 94.

Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Bandra.—Titular feast of the above Church will be celebrated on Sunday (the 18th instant.) Low Masses at 5-15 and 7 a.m. Solemn High Mass preceded by the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Sermon, Procession (weather permitting) and Benediction at 9-30 a.m. Solemn Vespers on Saturday, the 17th instant at 7 p.m. St. Paul's, the Parish Band will be in attendance.

Thanks-giving High Mass.—The annual Thanksgiving Solemn High Mass with exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed by Benediction offered by the staff of the G.I.P. Railway, Mechanical Works, Parel, in honour of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated at Saint Ignatius Church, Jacob Circle, on Sunday (the 18th instant) at 8-30 a.m. when Revd. Fr. Fred Schaefer S.J. will officiate, and the Sermon will be given by Revd. Fr. Marcial Sola, S.J.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition.—In order to stimulate and encourage small cottage industries among the Tivimnenses, the Tivimnenses Union has arranged to hold an Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the occasion of the annual gathering of Tivimnenses at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, tht 7th proximo. The exhibition will consist of several sections tending to create a stimulus among the Tivimnenses for the development of those industries in which they happen to be proficient. Exhibits must be sent in before the 31st instant. Further particulars can be had from the Honorary Secretary, Post Box 170, Bombay.

The Madrasee Union.—The First Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Madrasee Union, Parel, was held in their office at Parel on Sunday last. The Hon. Secretary submitted his half-yearly report which showed very satisfactory work in the way of literary and religious essays and lectures, opening a badminton court, and organizing a library for the benefit of members. After electing Mr. N.S. Krishna, as President of the Union and three others as additional members to sit in the Managing Committee, the budget for the next half year was presented by the Hon. Secretary which was discussed and passed. Thereafter the meeting dissolved and immediately formed into a social gathering with light refreshments and pansupari.

Marathi Encyclopaedia.—On the 8th of July the anniversary of the Marathi Encyclopaedia Company was celebrated at the Jnanakesh Press. Dr. Kelkar the Manager and Editor-in Chief reviewed the position of the Company and stated that 19 volumes out of 20 had been published and that the enterprise would see its completion within three months. The work is nearly sold out as only 75 copies remain to be subscribed for. Dr. Kelkar assured the staff that although the work for which the Company was started would shortly be finished the Company would still go on. They had received many letters and copies of resolutions of associations to say that the work should be translated into Gujarathi, or Hindi. Offers of co-operation have been received from the Nav-Jivan Press of Mahatma Gandhi for preparing the Gujarathi Edition.

Vile-Parle Catholic Association.—The 3rd annual general meeting of the Vile Parle Catholic Association was held at St. Xavier's School Hall, Vile Parle, on Sunday last under the presidentship of Rev. Fr. John dos Santos, Vicar of Parle.

The report for the year 1925-1926 showed good progress, especially in matters of public health.

A feature about the New Managing Committee has been the appointment of Rev. Fr. Dos Santos as President for the new year. The President was pleased to note the valuable work done by the Committee during the year under review. He placed before the Members some activities which in addition to those of the past year would help to attract a great number of new members especially from among the young men, such as helping the poor, working against the drink evil, starting a reading room and organising sports.

The Drink Peril.—The Rev. J. F. Edwards, Editor of the "Dnyanodaya," delivered the first lecture in a series for the Social Workers' Training Class at the Servants of India Society's Home, on Saturday evening. The purpose of the lecture was to show the need for public education about the evils of intemperance. The lecturer showed by references from several medical journals that the taking of liquor, whether moderately or in excess, was detrimental to efficiency. This was not generally known by numbers of respectable people, who went on drinking until they wondered why their powers of concentration were reduced. The real drink peril therefore, arose neither from brewers, nor from drinking in shops and clubs, but from the intrinsic nature of that narcotic drug, whose peculiar property was to awaken self-control, to deceive the senses, to impair the judgment, and to diminish will-power. The remedy suggested by the lecturer was as follows:—Individual abstinence political action and the education of public opinion.

St Isabel's Charitable Association.—The feast and general meeting was held on Sunday last at the R.C. Cathedral. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Sola of St. Xavier's College. The annual general meeting was held in the Parochial Hall of the Cathedral at which Mongr. D'Monte and Father Sola were present.

The four circles of the Association read their respective reports. From them it could be gathered that its work is being extended more and more, and its existence is meeting the great wants of the day, which is growing worse owing to the dearth of trade and the unemployment of so many.

The Society was able to collect during the year from all sources Rs16,000 and spend Rs. 15,000 in the maintenance of the needy and distressed, in the education of orphans and providing a shelter in many a case of the poor wanderer in the city. They are doing very commendable work and deserve the support and generosity of the general public.

WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT

FRESH LIGHT ON RINK COCAINE CASE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION

Fresh light was thrown and some startling disclosures were made about the Rink Cocaine case in the course of the hearing of a case in which Christopher de Quadroze, a fifth year's medical student, had charged Steinns de Cunha with criminal breach of trust in respect of a 5 p. c. War Bond of the value of Rs. 5,000. The case dragged on for a pretty long time in the Esplanade Police Court and in the end Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate acquitted the accused giving him the benefit of doubt.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

The evidence showed that in April last the complainant's mother gave him the War Bond for collecting the interest. The accused who came to know asked the complainant for a loan of Rs. 1,000, which, he alleged, he wanted to deposit with the B. B. C. I. Railway for a contract of pig iron. The complainant endorsed the Bond, and gave it to the accused, as the accused was alleged to have represented to the complainant that the Bond would be deposited with the Railway Company for two months only. Some months passed, and as the Bond was not forthcoming the complainant became suspicious and saw Mr. Salazar, pleader. At the suggestion of Mr. Salazar, the accused was taken to Mr. Salazar, to whom the accused was alleged to have told that the Bond was deposited with the Railway Company. Subsequently, it was discovered from the Agent's Office that the accused had no contract with the Railway Company and the next time that the accused met Mr. Salazar, he was alleged to have shown Mr. Salazar a railway receipt for the money deposited. But, subsequently, the accused was alleged to have made a clean breast of the whole affair, and wrote a letter to Mr. Salazar imploring him to help him (accused) to get out of the mess and beseeching him not to show the letter to anybody. The letter was however shown to the complainant and a complaint filed against the accused.

DEFENCE.

Mr. V. F. Couto, pleader, who defended the accused, stated that the accused and the complainant were bosom friends from childhood. In April last one Messias, who figured in the Rink Cocain case as accused, was arranging to obtain a permit for importing "charas" into Goa and he wanted Rs. 4,000 for that purpose. The complainant was prevailed upon to join in the business and he agreed to give the Bond provided he was given a third of the profits. They raised a loan of Rs. 4,000 on the security of the Bond and they incurred debts and ultimately the bond had to be sold. The complainant became frightened and said he could not face his mother without the Bond. Later on Messias involved himself in a cocaine deal which if it had succeeded would have resulted in a handsome profit.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in acquitting the accused, complimented Mr. Couto, pleader, for his able defence and brilliant cross examination. In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed: "I have devoted some anxious time to the matter, and the conclusion I have come to is that the case is not inconsistent with the accused's defence". As for the statement that complainant was a credulous and simple person, the Magistrate was unable to accept it. "He (complainant) is a medical student and is 25 years old. He is a members of a club which is known as the centre of conviviality. He goes to races, wins there more than he loses, and he plays cards. In one of the letters there is an indiscreet reference to Messias' Maid and his success at cards. Such a person cannot be called a simpleton. The Magistrate, after discussing at great length the evidence led, observed that both the complainant and the accused had made false representations to the complainant's mother. They had even been guilty of preparing a false receipt. They had expected in getting a "charas" permit but with the arrest and conviction of Messias their hopes had vanished. The mere mention of this would mean the complainant losing his caste with his people. The only way the complainant and the accused could be saved was for the accused to take the blame on himself. It was believed that by making a sort of confession and appealing to Mr. Salazar's innate kindness he could be prevailed to wait for some two or three months more by which time the accused hoped to make good the amount but their object in bluffing Mr. Salazar also failed. His Worship therefore held that the evidence was not inconsistent with the accused's statement and gave him the benefit of the doubt.

Messrs. P Godinho, M.de Cruz and Salazar, pleaders, appeared for the complainant.

HELP TO BRITISH MINERS.

The Jamshedpur Labour Association, Jamshedpur has sent £10 to the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress for being sent to England for the relief of the Miners on strike. The amount was cabled on July 13.

LEWIS CHEATING CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 4 MONTHS' R. I.

The case in which Henry Lewis an Anglo-Indian was charged with cheating the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, in respect of Rs. 20|- by making false representations that he was sent by Scotland Yard to watch the movements of a Bengalee Communist leader, came up for furtaer hearing before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

The accused cross-examined Mr. Jacob, the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, who said that he had taken down no statement from the accused. The accused had told him that he had been deputed by Scotland Yard to watch the Bengalee Communist. Witness said that he had received instructions from Scotland Yard to destroy all documents found on the person of the accused.

The accused requested the Magistrate to ask witness not to destroy the documents as he (accused) wanted to proceed against the Scotland Yard authorities in that connection.

Witness continuing said that he had asked the accused to do two jobs and to pay for it if done well. But both his reports were useless. He had taken down the statement of the accused regarding the Communist but he refused to produce it on the ground that it was confidential.

The accused then made the following statement:—

"I did tell Mr. Jacob that I was an informant of Scotland Yard. I did not tell him that I was deputed by Scotland Yard to watch the Bengalee suspect, who came by the s.s. "Sardistan". I was in the service of Scotland Yard when I left England, as an informant and Police Court Interpreter. As far as I know my services were not dispensed with. I took an advance of Rs. 20|- from Mr. Jacob, to be repaid when I got a job on board a ship. The two papers with the words "Verified by J. R. Jacob, etc." and "Pay bearer Rs. 50 (Sd.) L. S. Hudson, etc." were found on me. I had written on both the papers, the signatures, but I did not use them for any criminal purpose. I have told Mr. Jacob that I was watching the suspect on my own initiative and for the benefit of the Government. I have nobody in India to give evidence for me."

The accused then addressing the Court recounted his services to the Government and the Scotland Yard during the last three years. He admitted two previous convictions, one for cheating and another for theft at Cawnpore.

Mr. Thanawalla who appeared for the prosecution said that the accused was dismissed by the Scotland Yard for his general laziness and indifference.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

LICHMORE AFFAIRS.

ALL CASES POSTPONED TILL AUG. 13TH

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. N. Godinho, pleader, appeared for Rustomji Framji Lichmore who was charged with criminal breach of trust, cheating, etc., by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. and two Mahomedan merchants, on Wednesday. He applied for a postponement of all the cases until the accused was tried on the two charges brought against him by Grindlay & Co. and the Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

His Worship granting the application postponed all the four cases till Augus' 13th.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Khushroo Ardeshir Irance, owner of a Restaurant at Padar Colony, appeared before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court o nWednesday with Mr. Godinho, pleader, and filed a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 410 against Kaikhushroo M Oomrigar alias Framrose Sidhwa.

It was stated in the complaint that the accused who was working with Messrs. Patel and Co., Solicitors, had undertaken to conduct a case for the complainant in the High Court. He had handed over all the documents to the accused who had taken him to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Solicitors. He had paid Rs. 710 in all to the accused towards the expenses out of which, as the complainant knew later on, the accused had paid only Rs. 300 to the Solicitors. The complainant therefore, asked the accused to return his money but he had not done so, as yet.

The complainant, therefore, prayed for process against the accused.

The Magistrate passed orders to issue a warrant against the accused.

DEATH OF DESERTED CHILD.

While Dadunath Ramhak police constable No. 230-E, was on patrol duty at about 1 a.m. on Sunday last at Golanki Hill, near the Sewree Cemetery, he heard the cries of a child. On going to the spot he found a female child about two months old rolled up in a piece of cloth. He removed the unfortunate child to the Bai Motlibai Hospital where it expired the following day. The police made enquiries in regard to the mother of the deceased but without success.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to exposure.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by shock following exposure by a person unknown to the jury.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SOUTH STAFFORDS SWAMP Y M C A

The first division match between the Y. M. C. A. and South Staffords was a very one-sided affair the soldiers winning by eleven goals to nil. There is not much to be said about the match except that the Staffs—a second team incidentally as the first team is away in Calcutta—showed almost as good form as their senior team. The combination was good and there was precious little with which to find fault. And the Young Men did not improve matters by constantly changing their position and readjusting their team.

T. Perry opened the scoring, Mellor added the next two goals, Stubbs scored the fourth and T. Perry and J. Perry made up the half dozen before the interval. The seventh goal came from T. Perry and the eighth and ninth were scored by Mellor. To add to the troubles of the Young Men a penaly-kick for hands against them gave Machin the opportunity of scoring the tenth goal, and Mellor obtained the eleventh soon after.

South Staffords ..... 11 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

South Staffords:—Bailey; Eardley and Machin; Davis, Hart and Burke, Whitehouse, T. Perry, Mellor, J. Mellor and Stubbs.

Y. M. C. A.:—Hyde; Mock and Williams; Hudson, Hewett and Lindop; Tuck, Irving, Peach, James and Brown.

Referee E. J. Turner.

MATUNGA HINDUS EQUALISE.

On the Oval the Matunga Hindus played with rare determination and drew level after being in arrears twice, the match eventually resulting in a draw of two goals all. The ground was very soft and the ball heavy and greasy, the Matunga side being naturally handicapped. The Pressmen scored first through Robinson but Matunga equalised before half time, the ball slipping out of Blake's hands. After the interval the "Times" drew ahead, again through Robinson and things looked bad for their opponents. But persevering gamely the Hindus got their opportunity at last and their right wing scored the equalising goal a few seconds before full time with a fine shot which lodged the ball in the top left-hand corner of the net.

Times of India ..... 2 goals.
Matunga Hindus ..... 2 goals.
Referee Mr. Wozencraft.

HON. MR. JUSTICE PATKAR.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE BAR

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar, one of the two newly appointed judges of the High Court, who assumed office yesterday and took his seat with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side, was the recipient of hearty congratulations from the members of the Pleaders Bar who assembled in large numbers in the Appellate Court.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, the senior pleader, speaking on behalf of the Bar and himself, congratulated his Lordship on his elevation to the Bench, which he said, was really an honour done to themselves. They rejoiced that the well-merited and long-deferred distinction had at last been conferred upon His Lordship. They felt confident that his career on the Bench would be a complete success, and sincerely wished and hoped that still higher honours would come to him in due course.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

His Lordship, in thanking them for their welcome and kind sentiments, assured them that he would strenuously endeavour from day to day to live up to his ideal of a judge. The Appellate Bar, he said, owed a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice, for recognising their claims and appointing one of them to the Bench.

Concluding, his Lordship expressed the hope that with the fullest co-operation of the Bar, he would be able to discharge the duties pertaining to his high office in a manner deserving of the appreciation of the Bar and the public alike.

CASHIER AND CLERKS IN TROUBLE

In connection with the theft of Rs. 14,310 from the safe of his shop, which Kedarmal Udairam had reported to the police a few days ago, his cashier Bhakhtavarmal Ramnarayan (28), and two clerks Ramdayal Gangabiram (17) and Badrinath Jethmal (40) were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

It appeared that the keys of the cupboard in which the safes were kept, were with the first accused; and on the night on which the theft was committed the second and the third accused had slept in the complainant's shop. It was therefore suspected that they knew something about the theft. They were therefore arrested; but on police inquiries they denied any knowledge of the theft.

As the investigations were incomplete the Magistrate was requested to remand the accused person into police custody till the 24th instant. The application was granted.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Sangli and the Chief of Bhor at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

Mr. Justice L. M. Banerji has been appointed a permanent judge, Allahabad High Court in sucession to Mr. Justice Kanhaiya Lal.

The Governor of Punjab and Sardar Jogindrasingh, Minister of Agriculture and Industries left Simla for Roorkee on Wednesday.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

14th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.35
To-day's Opening Rate	17.45
Difference	+ .10
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

14th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.09
To-day's Opening Rate	9.19
Difference	+ .10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.11
Difference	+ .02

14th July, 1926.

Khandi Market	321-8-0
Sewri Market	322-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled firm in sympathy with a better market for hessians and there was a good deal of activity displayed in Howrah and Clive. Almost all stocks that came in for dealing registered an improvement in values.

Coals: There was more business done than has been the case for sometime past at full rates in this section.

Rubbers manifested a steadier tendency.

In Miscellaneous:—Marshalls and Carew Sugar were dealt in at firm prices while the Indian Iron and Steel were weaker. Indian Standard Wagon and Bengal Telephone maintained their levels.

Government Securities were firm.

Following were closing quotations:

Government Securities:—Four and a half per cent Government Paper 77/4, four per cent new loan 1960/70 88/9; six per cent Bonds 1927 102/2.

Banks: Allahabad Bank contr 128; Central Bank of India 27/4; Imperial Bank fully paid 1625; Do. conty 417/8; Karnani Industrial Bank 5.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 85.

Jutes:—Auckland 236/8; Barongore 163; Birla 8; Cheviot 248; Clive 34/10; Craig 4/5; Delta 473; Empire 52/12; Fort Gloster 590; Fort William 268; Ganges 387; Gourepore 638/8; Howrah 38/8. Hukumchand ordy 10/2; Kamarhatty 566; Kankinarrah 454/8; Lansdowne 265; Do. pref 120; National 27/8; Northbrook 50/8; Nudden 43; Orient 215/8; Presidency 7/2; Soorah pref 113; Union 530; Waverley 6/6.

Coals: Barabonki 4/5; Bhulanbararee 17/14; Burreh 18; Burrakur 20/14; Equitable 18/10; Ghusick and Muslia 9/8; Jainty Central 5; Lakurka 14; Pelch Valley 17/8; Ranegunge 32/12; Searsole 6; Seebpore 23; Prem Sendra 13/14; Sinaram (B) 21/6.

Miscellaneous: Burma Finance and Mining 5/4; Bengal Telephone ordy 7/2; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 25; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; Marshall and Company 3/12; British India Corporation ordy 4/7; Indian Cables 4; Madan Theatres 3/10; Carew and Company 72.

Tea Companies: Bishnauth 36/4; Hathikhira 29/4; New Purunbari 12/12; Patrakola ordy 900; Sonai River 36; Soom 12/2; Tongani 16/8.

Debentures: 8 per cent. 1922 Howrah Jute Mills Debentures 114.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.—A.P.

FRENCH MILITARY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—The military review on the occasion of 14th of July celebrations was more significant than usual being in the nature of thanksgiving for the completion of the Syrian and Moroccan campaigns. The troops, after a march past of a brilliant gathering of marshals, ministers and ambassadors through Arc d'Triomphe marched down Champs Elyssees which was packed with spectators while an aeroplane wheeled above. Unusual numbers of colonial troops participated from some fresh Morocco. There was also present the Sultan of Morroco's black bodyguard. As the presidential cortege which included the Sultan of Morocco and the Spanish General, Primo de Rivera passed there were hostile cries mingled with cheers followed by scuffles between Communists and patriots whereupon the police intervened. Twenty arrests were made including municipal councillor Jolly.—Reuter.

PIR GHULAM MUJADID'S TRIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, July 14.

The hearing of Pir Ghulam Mujadid's case was fixed for to-day, 14th July, when witnesses of the complainant's side were re-called and re-cross-examined. An unusual show of police strictness was exhibited. At first the public were not allowed, but the Magistrate being approached a few of them were allowed. The D. S. P. of Hyderabad, Mr. Stewart, Yazirshah, Dhanibakhsh and Parmanand were cross-examined by the Pir Sahib's pleader. The chief witness Yarali was not brought. He and the defence side will be heard on 2nd August.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926.

RIOTS AND GOVERNMENT.

It is the parrot-cry of the enemies of Indian freedom that the moment Swaraj is granted to India Hindus and Muslims would fly at each other's throats. The tacit assumption here is that under the British Raj all is well and peace reigns supreme. Whatever may be the sense in the cry, the assumption itself is being knocked off its bottom by the riots and disturbances that have taken place during the last few months. In spite of all the police and military resources of Government and, in most cases, in spite of ample warning to the authorities, these disturbances go on unchecked. Neither life nor property not even places of worship and women's honour are safe against Hindu and Muslim goondas and Pabna women had to fly from loot and arson to jungles and jute fields. It is impossible to believe that Government, with all the resources at their disposal, could not prevent or check any of the disorders in Calcutta, Rawalpindi and Pabna, not to speak of a host of minor troubles elsewhere. The glaring fact is that the disorders have neither been prevented nor nipped in the bud. Why? A responsible officer of the United Provinces stated some time ago that there were no communal disturbances whatsoever in any of the districts in which he served, because from the beginning he impressed upon the people that no breach of the peace would be tolerated and that every mischief-monger would be brought to book without distinction. His example is not successfully copied elsewhere. Why?

Is there a hidden hand behind these riots? Is it a mere coincidence that the present series of disturbance began just when the Viceroy landed on Indian soil and on the eve of the General Elections? Are the riots abetted or connived at by designing individuals or organisations to make political capital of the disturbances? Questions like these are being asked now openly by men of all parties and communities. The questions cannot be definitely answered to-day, but may not be long in being answered. Meanwhile, embarrassing questions are being put to Government in the Legislative Council, men are being asked not to rely helplessly on Government alone, the suggestion is repeatedly made that citizen guards should be organised throughout the country and recently at Calcutta some leaders openly said that Government precautions were a got-up show. There seems to be everywhere a smouldering suspicion that Government have not played their part satisfactorily. The faults of the people themselves we have never failed to condemn. But there are limits to what the people, deprived of their means of defence, can do to maintain peace in the face of grave provocations.

The most recent but, fortunately, slight Hindu-Muslim tension at Phulwari Sheriff shows clearly how Government bungled though they had the advantage of amicable relations between Hindus and Muslims. The people of Patna and their leaders have got on hitherto most amicably. By virtue of an old compromise which had grown into a prescriptive Law, there had been no procession with music, for over thirty years, before the mosque at Phulwari Sheriff. Yet when some Hindus asked for a license to lead a procession past the mosque, though the entire Muslim community and many Hindus wished to respect the old custom, Government granted a license. This was the real cause of the tension. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jagatnarain Lal, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, themselves state: "We must also say unequivocally that in a case like this there was no justification for Government to issue a license which, we feel certain, is the root of all mischief at Phulwari, specially when we know that it has not hesitated in other places to refuse similar licenses where the Hindus could claim with full justification and right on their side." If the trouble should grow, who but Government would be responsible for it? It is at Pabna, however, to take the latest case, that Government's helplessness, if not something worse, is most glaring. Arson and loot are rampant, men and women are fleeing their homes, and, in the words of a non-communal Moderate paper, "the villages themselves seem to be under a reign of terror." It is the primary duty of Government to maintain peace, but in that duty Government have failed miserably and no impartial critic can exonerate them merely because they are the earliest or the loudest in blaming the people. Mr. Sen Gupta has declared more than once that there were brains behind the Calcutta riots. Whoever are behind these riots, there is no doubt that they are exploited by those who stand between India and her freedom. Lord Birkenhead has already given a hint that in his forthcoming statement about India he will mournfully point to the frequency of communal disturbances as a potent argument in favour of British domination. He will, of course, ignore the obvious moral of these disturbances which take place despite the British Raj—namely, that the present system of government has failed in the primary function of every administration. The misfortune of the country is that many of its own sons, like some Hindus at Phulwari Shariff, whose action has rightly been condemned by Babu Rajendraprasad, play into the hands of wire-pullers and mischief-makers and thus delay the advent of freedom.

AN IMPORTANT SURVEY.

The Government of Bombay have decided to plan measures for a revival and encouragement of the art-crafts in the Presidency. The art-crafts they propose to encourage include carpets, calico-prints, hand-woven silks, kinkhabs, embroidery, lace, carved sandal wood, work in laquer and jewellery. As the first step towards the desired plan, they have thought it necessary to have "a complete survey" of the existing art-crafts. They have, therefore, appointed Mr. G. P. Fernandes, Assistant Curator, Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, to investigate and report on the intrinsic value of the articles manufactured, their artistic value, the comparative prosperity of the trade, the market for the goods and the possibility of improvements in the method of manufacture. Mr. Fernandes will have to visit not only all the chief centres in the Presidency but also the Indian States in political relations with the Government of Bombay. The Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on having, after all, recognised the necessity of action frequently suggested in these columns. If the investigations and report are carried out with the care and precaution necessary for a survey of such vast importance as the one contemplated by them, there cannot be the least hesitation in anticipating results which will stimulate similar important investigations outside the Presidency. Mr. Fernandes is known not to shirk work. He is pains-taking as well as enthusiastic. And we may assume that he will do all he can to render the responsible work entrusted to him a success. More than one phrase in the communique from the Government suggest, however, the confusion apparent in the minds of those who have entrusted the work to him. The survey, if it is to be even partially successful, cannot be, in the present circumstances and with the resources now available to the Government, "a complete survey". It can only be, as it should be, a preliminary to such a survey. It is an absolutely essential preliminary. But if it is to serve a useful purpose its object ought to be strictly restricted within the limits of the immediate plans and resources of the Government. Another direction in which the desire to do more than is possible may degenerate into an actual obstacle is indicated by the vague limits for the survey. The survey ought to be a systematic survey, neither more nor less. It should in no case travel beyond its legitimate purpose. For, even angels like Birdwood and Vincent Smith, Watts and Baden-Powell, fell by such temptation. There should be, thus, the minimum of deductions and the maximum of description, unadultered, impartial and clear. Finally, the opportunity should not be lost of securing a careful investigation and report on the methods of instruction and training available to and adopted by the art-craftsmen who possess at present the inherited and acquired skill. Their tools and stock of designs suggest the examination necessary for the investigation of the practices which contribute to, or detract from, that skill. The artistic distinction and rich variety of the art-crafts of the Presidency are an asset of national importance. Their dispassionate and systematic survey is a measure of the highest educational and economic value. If the Government of Bombay can properly regulate the preliminary survey, they will set an example bound to be emulated by enlightened authorities outside the Presidency. It can be thus regulated only by an outlook which recognises the responsibility and importance of the work and by the knowledge which decides its legitimate limits. We hope the Government will not overlook either the essential outlook or the knowledge.

JOURNALISTS AND COMMUNALISM

Sind deserves to be congratulated on the action it has taken to combat communalism. As announced about a fortnight ago, a representative conference of over forty journalists from all parts of Sind, including Hindus, Muslims and a European or two, met at Karachi on Sunday last and formed a society called the Sind Journalists' Society to prevent communal tension and to promote cordial relations between all the communities in the province. Almost all the journalists present joined the Society and signed a pledge "to exercise all the influence and power of the newspapers under their control to promote the larger spirit of unity, tolerance, goodwill, and co-operation among the different communities." The pledge further binds the journalists to ensure fair and restrained comments on communal questions and to refrain from publishing any inflammatory matter. It is true that this is only the first move and that the harder duty of carrying out the pledge still remains. But when communal relations are so strained that people will not so much as meet together and see one another's point of view, even the first move in the right direction is half the battle won. We must, however, recognise the need for a sure sanction for the enforcement of the pledge. That sanction is wholesome public opinion not only in Sind but throughout the country. No pledge can long withstand gusts of communal passions from neighbouring provinces. It is the duty, therefore, of other provinces, especially in Northern India, to copy the example of Sind in the interests of all.

There is, besides, one more difficulty, which a pledge like the one in question can only partially get over. Such a pledge is needed specially in the case of journals that are primarily communal. Now, for a communal paper to venture outside its legitimate province of social and religious reform within its community, to plunge with a communal bias into political controversies which ought to be non-communal, and then to circumvent itself with a pledge, strikes us as being somewhat anomalous and is to be commended only as a lesser evil than the absence of any check on communal politics. A communal paper seeking to safe-guard the political interests of its community and yet protesting its nationalism is as much an anomaly as a purely communal institution pitting its own candidates for election against those of a non-communal institution and yet boasting of its nationalism. Such an anomaly can be only partially cured by a self-denying pledge. One cannot be a Hindu or Muslim first, as Hinduism and Islam are falsely practised at present, and also an Indian first. The best way out of the difficulty, to our mind, is for communal papers to concern themselves with educational, social and religious matters pertaining to their respective communities and leave politics to recognised nationalist papers. There should be no such thing as communal politics and there certainly cannot be communal journalism. Sufficient mischief has already been done by allowing the evil spirit of communalism to invade the sphere of education and social life. Let every well-wisher of the country exert himself to his utmost to check the invasion spreading to the sphere of journalism whose power for evil is as great as its power for good. Journalists, who regard themselves as Hindus or Muslims first and journalists next, besides rendering disservice to their country and their respective communities, degrade their own calling.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIAN MINES.

(BY J. B. SEN, SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.)

Mining is a man-sized task. It is a dirty, unpleasant and hazardous work. The miners have to work in darkness almost always in cramped position and constantly exposed to danger of one kind or another. In Europe and America women labour in mines has been prohibited. In England long before the slightest regulation of factory women's hour, women were prohibited from working in the mines. It has been remarked that Lord Ashley's Bill of 1842, prohibiting the employment of women and children in mines, was the most drastic State interference in industry in England in the 19th century. The nature of the work demanded it and the legislation was fully justified.

In India women are permitted to work underground day and night. The prohibition of employment and presence of children under 13 underground was provided for in the Indian Mines Act, 1923, and became effective in April, 1924. The number of women employed in mines in 1924 was 87,434, of which 60,375 worked below-ground. By far the largest number of women working in mines is employed in coal mines, the numbers working below and above ground in 1924 were 41,616 and 21,994 respectively.

Cheapness of Women Labour.

Women are employed in mines in India not because of their special aptitude for the work, but only 'because their labour is cheaper than male labour.' This is a truism which mine-owners surround with numerous less important and often irrelevant issues. Many among them frankly admit that the employment of women in mines is injurious to their health and unsuited to them. Some concede that it should be prohibited, but are unwilling to fix a date. So far as the principle is concerned few among the mine-owners are opposed to it. The opposition arises when the abstract principle is converted into concrete proposals. The fundamental fact of the situation, namely, the comparative cheapness of women's labour in mines, is wrapped up with such considerations as the spiritual value of working in family groups, the importance of women's earnings as supplement to family income, the objection of the labourers themselves, male and female, to the prohibition of female labour in mines, etc. It is true that in a large number of cases the women work with their husbands or relatives. The reason of this practice lies in the peculiar nature of the work in the mines. The labourers working below-ground are scattered over large areas, the coal-cutting-and-picking being carried on in as many places as there are coal 'faces'. If women are allowed to work under such conditions, the most natural arrangement would be what exists in the coal-mines to-day, namely, distribution of "labourers in family groups working in different 'faces', the men doing the harder work of coal-cutting and the women carrying them to the tubs. The aboriginal "coolies" who form a very large part of the labour force in coal-mines work in family groups, not because such a tendency is inherent in them to the exclusion of "coolies" belonging to other castes or tribes working in mines or other industries, but because such an arrangement under the prevailing circumstances is the most natural and 'above all is possible' in coal-mines.

Begging the Question

The women labourers in Assam tea gardens also work with their husbands or relatives during the picking season on the area allotted. During the leaf plucking season they work separately. It is to be noted that a large proportion of tea-garden "coolies" are aborigines. The law demanding the prohibition of female labour in mines is directed not against work in family groups as such, but against the employment of women in mine as it is injurious and unsuited to them. Arguments based on the excellence of the family-group system of work in mines begs the whole issue, as it presupposes the presence of women labourers in mines, the prohibition of which is demanded by legislation. As early as 1890 the question of prohibiting the employment of women in mines was raised by the Secretary of State for India. Nine years after this the Government of India framed the Indian Mines Bill, the first mines legislation of the land, and provided clauses (a) empowering an Inspector of Mines to prohibit the employment of women when such employment was dangerous or unsuited, to female labour and (b) empowering the Governor-General in Council, and the Local Government, to make rules prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women below-ground or on particular kinds of labour. When the Bill was submitted to the Secretary of State, he noted that it did not prohibit the employment of women altogether. He warned the Government of India that if female labour is permitted in the mines, it would be increasingly difficult to prohibit its employment as the mining industry developed. The wisdom of that warning is amply borne out to-day. The Indian Mines Bill, 1901, when it emerged from the legislature, contained the following clause relating to the employment of women: the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may prohibit, restrict, or regulate the employment of women either below-ground or on particular kinds of labour where such employment is attended by danger to the life, safety or health of such women (Indian Mines Act, 1901, Section 20, sub-section 2 (1)).

Indian Mines Act of 1923.

For twenty-two years this law remained in force, and no rules were framed under this sub-section. A wide latitude was given by making the framing of such rules only in cases where the employment was proved to be "attended by danger to the life, safety or health." The Indian Mines Bill of 1923, since become Act IV, 1923, tightened up this clause by giving the Local Government power to prohibit, restrict or regulate the presence or employment in mines of women either above or below ground, or on particular kinds of labour. The Joint Committee on the Bill, however, altered this clause and it runs as

(Continued on page 9.)

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

A MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR!

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

When the bulk of the Indian Press, headed by the "Chronicle", "Samachar" and "Sanj", depicted in their true colours the personnel and the programme of the Currency Commission, and pointed out in unmistakable terms the futility of co-operating with such a stage-managed show, some of the commercial magnates of Bombay fell foul of the critics of the Commission and banded together to make it a success! They brought to their rescue some amiable professors, who pleaded for co-operation with the said Commission! It was contended:

(1) That it was the first time that a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report on the Indian Currency system!

(2) That to boycott it would be tantamount to throwing away a unique opportunity of presenting the truly national Indian view-point to Great Britain and to the world at large!

(3) That Sir Purshotamdas was a host in himself and that he could bring round other members of the Commission to his own view!

(4) And that his participation in the Commission and the Chamber's co-operation would be productive of beneficent results to India!

These supporters of the Commission were in such a violent hurry to exhibit their loyalty, sanity and sobriety, that they really ruined the Indian cause from the very beginning. Had they not tried to suppress the Indian agitation by personal manoeuvring; had they not given personal assurances of co-operation with the Commission to the big bugs of the Finance Department; those demi-gods of Simla would have had to appoint two or three really representative Indians as additional members of the Commission. So strong was the agitation in the Press and in the public, that even the demi-official organ, the "Times of India", went to the length of advising Sir Basil Blackett to respect the wishes of sober Indian merchants, and manufacturers, and to appoint two more representative Indians on the Commission. At this stage, unusual pressure came from the Himalayan heights, and from the Bank street; and some of our magnates yielded to persuasion and pressure, with the result, that no more Indian representative was appointed; and the Commission was boomed and boosted by official organs!

To-day, what is the result? Yes, two of the magnates are knighted. A third one will be knighted by December. But what has India gained? According to Lord Inchcape, a veteran "Friend" of India, and according to Reuter, the Currency Commission is said to have fixed one shilling six pence as the rate of exchange; and that only Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas has written a minute of dissent! Well, Sir Magnates, what do you propose to do now? Is the Indian Chamber going to gulp down this Report? Will it not stand up as one man and demand Gold Currency for India? Let us see.

THE MINERS.

(Written in London during the great strike.)

You who sit
Safely at home where fires are lit
While we go down in the darksome pit—
What can you care, or dream, or know
Of the deadly wrongs that grieve us so?
How can you feel, in the cheerful light,
The throes of Hell, the pangs of night;
The reek, the cold, the pain, the gloom,
Out of the day, into the tomb?
(The men, the men, the wonderful men
Who go but never come back again!)

Oh if some Fate could make you feel,
Some awful moment could reveal
The death we risk, the load we bear!
You with beauty and gold to spare—
(Safe is the roof above your head!)
What if you looked upon the dead,
Lifted the wreckage, stone on stone,
To find the dead son was your own?

What if your men went down as we?—
Never again your eyes should see
Father or husband, friend or son,
Your hope, your life, your courage done?
What if your women pined and died,
Your children lived unsatisfied?
If Fate should all the facts reverse—
Ours the blessing and yours the curse;
Ours the comfort and ours the cheer,
Ours the hearing that could not hear;
Yours to labor and cry in vain
For recompense to ease your pain . . .
What wars would roll across the world,
What shouts from pulpits would be hurled,
How saints would plead and martyrs die,
What burning prayers ascend the sky!
In spite of all the statesmen say,
You'd find a way, you'd find a way.
If we were you and you were we—
You'd see! You'd see! You'd see!

—ANGELA MORGAN IN "UNITY."

Notes of the Day.

Big Business and Cabinet Ministers.

With the help of its subservient majority the Baldwin Government has stifled the attempt made by the Labour Opposition to secure the integrity and purity of administration. Mr. Henderson moved a resolution requesting the appointment of a select committee to consider how far a Minister may be associated with a public or private company or with any company having contractual relations with Government. The Baldwin Government is notoriously amenable to the wire-pulling of Big Business, as has been clearly demonstrated during the present mining crisis, and it is not surprising that under the fatuous plea of attacks on Mr. Neville Chamberlain it refused to agree to the enquiry suggested by Mr. Henderson. The latter referred to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's retention of a directorship of the Hoskins Company in which he held 2,395 out of a total of 5,000 shares and which received several contracts last year compared with only one during the Labour regime in 1924. This is a sufficiently damaging revelation and if Mr. Baldwin was convinced that when cases of conflict of private interest and public duty arose, concerning Ministers or members, public duty won in 99 cases out of 100, he did not enhance either the credit of his Government, whose members never miss an opportunity of referring to the "tainted Soviet money," or his own reputation for honesty.

Schools or Slums?

A providential inquiry by the Corporation has elicited from the Schools Committee a brief report on the insanitary condition of many of our primary schools. The report reveals a shocking state of things. A statement showing the names of schools in insanitary premises in A to E Wards of the city mentions as many as 21 boys' schools and 36 girls' schools as being insanitary. Either light and ventilation are unsatisfactory or the urinals and W.C.'s are dirty; and the surroundings of almost all are pronounced unsatisfactory or bad. The public needs to know some of the details. Of one school it is said that "behind the school there are stables which are always kept dirty." In the case of another, "the gutter behind the building is often choked up: there are basket privies also." About a third the remark is, "Foul smell from the adjoining gutter. Classes near the W.C. undesirable." Of a fourth it is said: "There are big cracks in walls and the upper floor leaks into the class rooms." In a fifth: "W. C. dirty and foul smell in adjoining rooms. Attic used as class rooms." In the case of a sixth: "Ceiling is giving way. The wood is eaten up and there is a risk of ceiling collapsing and thus injuring the children." And so on the list unfolds the tale of dirt or darkness or danger.

Sickening Condonation.

When the report came up before the Corporation on Monday, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim had the heart to move that it be merely recorded. And when Mr. Hammond moved an amendment to the effect that "any school which was structurally dangerous should be closed and that all schools which were in an insanitary condition should be put in a sanitary condition," there was some sickening condonation of the conduct of the School's Committee in permitting such schools to exist for any length of time. But in the end the Corporation saved its reputation by adopting the amendment. We trust all the insanitary and damaged schools will be shifted to better premises without further delay. Any niggardliness here in the name of economy would be a scandal and a crime.

Appointment of Examiners.

A correspondent expresses much dissatisfaction with the University's method of appointing examiners at the medical examination. He complains that, though there are highly qualified doctors and specialists available in Bombay, the University appoints the same set of men year after year not only in their special subjects but in other subjects as well. A similar complaint seems to have been made by many witnesses before the University Reform Committee, and the Committee has recommended that "where there is a plentiful supply of competent examiners, an examiner should not examine more than three years in succession." The correspondent takes exception to the practice of a professor being appointed an examiner in his own subject and cites the example of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where, he says, professors are not allowed to be examiners of their own pupils. The best plan is to associate the candidates' professors with external examiners. The Senate, it is understood, wil shortly discuss the question of examination reform. In view of examinations excessively dominating the whole system of education in India, it is to be hoped the Senate will give careful consideration to the suggestions on the subject by the University Reform Committee and also the fuller recommendations of the Sadler Commission.

Thought for the Day.

"Our lust, our greed, our love of comfort result in cheapening man to his lowest value. It is self-deception on a large scale. Our desires blind us to the 'truth' that there is in man, and this is the greatest wrong done by ourselves to our own soul. It deadens our consciousness, and is but a gradual method of spiritual suicide. It produces ugly sores in the body of civilization, gives rise to its hovels and brothels, its vindictive penal codes, its cruel prison systems, its organised method of exploiting foreign races to the extent of permanently injuring them, by depriving them of the discipline of self-government and means of self-defence."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEBTS.

COMPLETE SETTLEMENT

FIXATION OF PAYMENTS.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that the complete settlement signed by M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill, yesterday, covered not merely the French war debts, but, virtually, all the outstanding Anglo-French accounts. Payments by France would be four millions, six millions, eight millions, ten millions rising to 12½ millions, annually, the last-named figure being reached in 1930. The payment from 1930 to 1956 will be 12½ millions annually, rising to 14 millions for the final (31st) year.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill said that the agreement substantially confirmed the partial agreement reached, in last August, with M. Caillaux, namely, that all France's war debt to Britain should be discharged by 62 annuities of 12½ million sterling, or their equivalent.

A SAFEGUARD CLAUSE.

A safeguard clause, which all French Governments sought to insert in the agreement to make a continuance of the annuities to Britain dependent on the German reparations payments to France and which had hitherto constituted a deadlock, was now agreed, and letters would be exchanged making it clear that in the event of failure of the German payments, as apprehended by France, the latter would be entitled to ask for reconsideration of the terms. On the contrary, Britain was not entitled to raise a counter-argument such as simultaneous injury to Britain from the failure of German reparations during the continuance of our obligations to America.

A clause provided for the delay in payments on account of exchange difficulties, and another provided for a division among the Allied debtors of any sum accruing to Britain from the reparations and from the war debts in excess of the British payments to the United States. We also, unlike the United States, did not ask for the delivery of bonds in the form suitable for sale in the market.

PAYMENTS FOR 1926.

Two millions of French money which was already in London would be transferred to the Exchequer, making payments for this year six and not four millions. France would continue to owe us, as a non-interest-bearing debt, 53½ millions sterling gold transferred by the French Government to Britain during the war.

The French Government was now undertaking to treat the claims of Britishers in France, whose property had been damaged during the war, in the same way as her own nations. The agreement did not require ratification by the House of Commons, but required ratification by the French Parliament.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

"A LESSON TO AMERICAN COUSINS."

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—The Debt agreement is favourably received by newspapers.

The "Intransigeant" especially welcomes the signature on account of the possible reactions in America.

The "Liberte" remarks that Britishers are not loath to give their American cousins a lesson in restraining pitilessness.

The "Temps" rejoices at securing guarantees against many unpleasant surprises in the future.—Reuter.

FRANCS IMPROVE.

LONDON, July 13.

The francs in London have improved following on the debt settlement. The French franc closed to-day at 189½, and the Belgian franc at 215½.—Reuter.

BELGIUM'S ANXIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION.

THOROUGH-GOING PLAN OF REFORMS.

LONDON, July 13.

Brussels.—A thorough-going plan of reforms, evolved by Government, in view of the anxious financial situation, aims at stabilising the franc well below 200, prohibiting export of capital and foodstuffs, and the restriction on the consumption of luxurious commodities.

A Bill has been tabled conferring extraordinary powers on the King for a period of six months to take opportune steps to arrest inflation, secure the repatriation of capital, regulate the sale of sequestrated ex-enemy property and check the spread of reports detrimental to the credit of the State.—Reuter's Special.

ABDUL KERIM.

TO BE INTERNED IN REUNION ISLANDS.

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—It is officially stated that Abdul Kerim will be interned in the Reunion Islands.—Reuter.

"PACIFICATION" OF MOROCCO.

FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, July 13.

A Havas Agency message says:—M. Briand and General Primo de Rivera have signed a Franco-Spanish agreement concerning the pacification of Morocco.—Reuter.

THE THIRD TEST.

ENDS IN A DRAW.

ENGLAND'S STAND IN SECOND INNINGS

LONDON, July 13.

The third Test match, which began at Leeds on Saturday, has ended in a draw. The Australians, who batted first, made 494 runs. England were all out in their first innings for 294, Macaulay being the top-scorer with 76, and Grimmett being responsible for five wickets for 88 runs.

England then followed-on, and had made 254 for three at the close of play, Sutcliffe scoring 94 and Hobbs 88.

DETAILS.

On resumption of the third Test match, to-day, the wicket was wearing. Macaulay and Geary, the overnight not-outs, played sound game, the former receiving a roar of cheering when he reached his fifty after an hour and 14 minutes' play. Macaulay was at the wicket for two hours and hit ten times to the boundary. England's first innings was declared closed at 12-50 amidst terrific ovation.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened England's second innings after lunch, and they batted carefully. Hobbs got his 50 in an hour and 39 minutes, and Sutcliffe in two hours. This is the sixth occasion on which the first wicket Test partnership of this pair produced a hundred. Misjudging a ball Hobbs played-on when the score was 156. His score of 88 included eight fours. Woolley was out at 208 to a wonderful catch from a terrific pull at mid-on, and Sutcliffe was sent away at 210. Sutcliffe was at the wicket for three hours and 20 minutes and he hit 11 fours. Chapman then batted for a quarter of an hour hitting most spectacularly and scored 17, off Andrews, in one over. Stumps were drawn at six.—Reuter's Special.

TROUBLE AT AZERBAIJAN.

56 REBELS EXECUTED.

LONDON, July 13.

The first intimation to the public in regard to troubles at Azerbaijan and Khorassan appears in the local press to-day by way of a war office communique. Information contained in it is identical with the previous messages on the subject with an addition that fifty-six rebels at Azerbaijan have been executed and that all is now tranquil.

As regards Bujnurd, it is hoped that troops despatched thither will soon put an end to the trouble and punish the offenders.

SMYRNA PLOT.

FIFTEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH

LONDON, July 13.

Constantinople:—The Tribunal to-day condemned to death fifteen persons accused in connection with the Smyrna plot.—Reuter.

THREE MORE TO BE TRIED.

LONDON, July 14.

Constantinople.—Three other accused in the Smyrna plot will be tried at Angora. The remainder were acquitted and set at liberty. Those condemned will be hanged at dawn to-morrow.—Reuter.

LORDS DEBATE ON INDIA.

FIXED FOR 21ST INSTANT.

LONDON, July 14.

The debate on India in the House of Lords has been fixed for 21st July.—Reuter

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

WILL IT BE POSTPONED?

LONDON, July 14.

It is learned that the possibility of postponing the Imperial Conference was considered at a Cabinet meeting to-day but the outcome of the discussion is not known. A request for postponement is believed to have been received from Canada owing to th unsettled political situation there which will make the attendance of fully accredited representative uncertain.—Reuter.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

SECURE CONCESSION FROM GREEK GOVT.

LONDON, July 14.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has secured a fifty year concession from the Greek Government for both Cable and wireless communication. This is the first occasion on which a joint cable and wireless concession has been granted.—Reuter's Special.

MINIMUM SELLING PRICES.

MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' DECISION.

LONDON, July 14.

Over ninety-two per cent. of the members of Master Cottonspinners' Federation are now in favour of the Short-time Committee's recommendation for minimum basic selling prices of the standard counts of American yarn. The Federation has accordingly decided to put the scheme into operation when normal trade returns which is largely dependent on settlement of the coal strike. Only 2.27 per cent. oppose the recommendation. Remaining members have not replied.—Reuter's Special

WORLD MIGRATION CONGRESS.

CLAIMS OF EUROPE OVER AMERICA.

AUSTRALIAN AND AFRICAN RESTRICTION.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "THE CHRONICLE" BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON. June 24.

The World Migration Congress was called by the International Federation of Trade Unions, or "Amsterdam" organisation, and by the Socialist International of "Zurich." It was held during the present week and is proceeding at the moment of mailing.

PRELIMINARY RECEPTION.

A pleasant feature of the Congress was the preliminary reception and social evening held in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant on Monday 21st. Mr. Robert Williams, chairman of the Labour Party presided over a gathering of delegates, English Labour notables and international journalists. There were no speeches, except a brief message of welcome from "Bob" Williams, and equally brief and cordial responses from Herr Friedrich Adler and Mr. C. Mertens. A first-class programme of vocal and instrumental music was presented, a Welsh miners' choir and an English quartette party discoursing sweet music in many tongues.

The officials of the Congress circulated the news that Messrs. Oudegeest and Fimmen had been excluded from the country, and the same day Mr. Henderson questioned the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on this matter. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replied to the effect that during what he called "the illegal strike" (that is, the recent general strike) both these officials tried to interfere with British trade. That is to say, to hold up vessels which were breaking the strike. He decided it was inexpedient to allow them to come to England and give them increased facilities to concert similar plans.

Mr. J. W. Brown, the Federation Secretary, has announced that it was himself who carried through all the negotiations on the subject. Mr. Brown was not excluded, and has been in the best militant form throughout the Congress. The high-handed procedure of the Home Secretary came in for a considerable amount of jocular criticism from the delegates and other guests.

FIRST DAY'S SITTINGS.

The Congress opened on Tuesday June 22. Mr. Mertens, vice-president of the I.F.T.U., in the absence of Mr. Thomas (the designated president of the first day's proceedings) took the chair on behalf of a Joint Committee of the General Council of the British T. U. C. and the Federation. Owing to the absence of the English section of the Committee on union business, it fell to the lot of Mr. Mertens to welcome the visitors to this international conference on emigration. 17 European countries and 6 overseas countries were present. The question was of grave importance. Millions of workers were compelled to emigrate in search of work. The difficulties in their way were increasing daily. Besides those who emigrate to settle; there were those who went daily or weekly into an adjacent country for employment. After war, there was less welcome extended to emigrants from Europe, by such countries for example as the U. S. A. On the other hand, war produced a need for external labour, and although after-war policy had limited this, some countries like France were compelled to admit and welcome foreign labour. Italy and Poland, in the presence of obstacles to emigration, find extreme difficulty in assuring employment for their surplus labour population. All such problem were now more acute than ever. Between the local and immigrant workers there were differences of opinion status and customs. Sometimes the immigrants live segregated, and the Congress desired to reduce this characteristic and to secure a mingling of the various workers in every country.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

On the list of delegates circulated India was represented by Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. Daud and Mogal Jan, all from the All-India Trade Union Congress. A report from the Indian Delegation, by Mr. Daud was circulated among the papers of the Congress; but Lala Lajpatrai alone attended. Messrs. Daud and Jang being detained at Geneva. This does not mean that they were detained by the authorities; but only by the necessity of staying to deal with a question raised towards the end of the International Labour Conference (I. L. O.) in Geneva. Lala Lajpatrai was inscribed on the list of speakers for the third day.

The Report of the Indian delegation extends to eleven pages of foolscap typescript, —and, although all of it is valuable, it is impossible to quote from it here.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The extensive Report presented by the conveners and covering 326 pages was introduced by the Secretary. Mr. J. W. Brown, the secretary, said the Congress was the first to deal with this subject, and it was also the first assembly in which the different point of views on this matter were represented. Immigration was generally overlaid by spectacular aspects, which should not be the chief consideration of world migration. From the point of view of labour, such migration might mean victory or defeat in the efforts of national labouring communities to secure tolerable condition of life. The subject had reached a stage where it could no longer be neglected. Unless faced and carefully controlled the problem would soon present features of possible danger.

It looked as if Asia were to be the scene of a silent penetration by Chinese labour, not entirely under the Chinese flag. Another factor was the mass movement of African "natives" which probably increased the comfort and status of those labourers, but raises great economic problems elsewhere. The Jews, too, were in difficulties. Palestine absorbed a few of them but they needed the power to freely migrate elsewhere.

Exclusion and restriction were the chief causes of the decline of the numbers of emigrants.

There was, of course, a racial as well as an economic aspect, but the economic was to chief. China and India were prominent areas of organized exploration by industrialism in search of low-priced labour.

One after another countries are closing their doors by a virtual exclusion to Chinese or Japanese labour, on the ground of their non-absorption as citizens and their danger to the economic standard of the countries they seek to enter.

The old principle of entirely free circulation of labour was limited by industrial and social conditions which felt the need for organizing and sometimes refusing immigration. Even Belgium and Luxemburg had been forced to suggest international control of the mining and other labour which had poured into those States. So long as Labour had an inefficient voice in international control, there seemed no course but to set up an international committee of a general character.

Unrestricted increase of population in Italy and Japan was producing a danger to the peace of the world by the outward pressure of a surplus population. Italy was temporarily, aided by the fall of the lira, employing a considerable part of its increased population; but not so Japan, which is faced by a racial opposition in many States.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. A. Pugh, Chairman of the Council, spoke: They had had good reason to appreciate the demonstration of sympathy and support accorded from abroad to the workers in the recent stoppage and which was now being extended to the miners in their struggle. The exclusion of M. Oudegeest, the Secretary of the Federation, by the British Home Secretary was a proof of the smallness of the personality which was permitted to occupy a great department of State. The issues before the Congress were fundamental and although outside the usual subjects of Trade Union discussion, were intimately associated with them. The War had produced something like a crisis in the relationships of peoples. Radical changes in the policy of States, like the United States, and other phenomena, marked a new epoch in the affairs of the world. Asia remains a reservoir from which the labour supply continues to overflow. Great Britain had no similar problems as those of the United States, for it was concerned with the regulation of emigration towards the areas which welcome that emigration.

Both the T. U. International and the Socialist International were still chiefly European. In the future, under the pressure of the new influence of migration, they must effect a closer contact with the masses of extra-European labour. The development of Latin-America would probably take the place of the expansion of Northern America.

Welcomes were also extended from the Labour Party and other bodies.

REGULATION OF MIGRATION.

Mr. L. Jouhaux (French "National" Trade Union Centre) introduced the report on the Regulation of Migration. The report adopted the argument that, in the final issue, restriction and control of fluidity of Labour was only another evidence of the control of industry and production by Capitalism. Ought they to try for the restriction of individual liberty, or ought they not rather to try to organise and control the movements which were seeking to restrict human and economic freedom. This question was equal in importance to that of the distribution of raw materials through the world. On an inspection of the actual position in the world one sees that no regime of unrestricted liberty exists any longer, except perhaps the almost unrestricted privileges of the Capitalists. Therefore, they were compelled to adopt some method of organizing and controlling the forces of restriction which were operating in the world. If they did not attempt this, the immigrant masses of the future would again be used to depress conditions. In France the system of immigrants grouping themselves together in colonies had proved almost fatal to the organisation of such workers in an effective manner. Yet it was absolutely necessary to secure the adherence of immigrants to the unions of their new home. National and international offices of migration should be established. This was not a new idea, but the older examples of national attention to migration established no contact with the workers' organisations. It was desirable that the offices of the future should be controlled by the labour organisations. The aim to pursue should be the complete fusion of the immigrant working-class population with the workers of the country of immigration. The labour international ought to make itself in a position to assure those countries which were afraid to admit immigrants, that their social and economic institutions would not be endangered. M. Jouhaux wound up by recommending an organisation for the control of migration, not exclusively composed of workers but of a more general character, in which the workers' bodies should exercise supervision.

In the cause of the discussion which followed Herr-Knolle (German Trade Unions) declared that the position of Germany as an emigrating factor had been almost totally changed. Instead of, as in the past, sending abroad over 200,000 workers per annum to-day about 20,000 or 10 per cent. left Germany. On the other hand Germany now received—and had commenced to do so a little before the Great War considerable numbers of workers from without. Germany became an industrialised country only from about 1880. Before that date, the lack of means of effective employment led to vast emigration. To-day a considerable reduction of the rate of increase in the population had had some effect in the matter. The loss of colonies was a factor in the problem, in so far as it touched Germany. There was a wide feeling in Germany, and not by any means exclusively in the Imperialist mind, that Germany had as much right to colonies as any other country. Trade-unionists should press in the various parliaments of the world for treaties to be entered into, in the same way that France had covered the migration question in its treaties with Italy and Poland.

Herr-Knoll took the bold step of denying the general conclusion that there was an excess population whether in North America or in Europe. The examples of Germany of Italy and of Poland, countries possessing an increasing population, were usually regarded as possessed of a superabundant productive class. He did not consider that population was responsible for the economic problems which at intervals troubled the industrial system and which fluctuated considerably relatively and a given density of population.

(To Be Continued.)

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS

TIMES OF INDIA NOT TO HAVE ANNUAL CONTRACT

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATION

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday consideration was given to a report of the Sub-Committee regarding the publication of Municipal advertisements in the local papers. The Commissioner's recommendation was that "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian Daily Mail" whose quotations were the lowest among the English newspapers, the "Nawa Kal" whose quotation was equal that of "Dynan Prakash" but which had got a larger circulation, and "Hindusthan" whose quotation was the next lowest be selected for municipal advertisements for the remaining nine months of the year. The Sub-Committee, however, decided that Municipal advertisements should be given to the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Indian Daily Mail," "Nawa Kal" and the "Akbare-Islam" whose quotations were the lowest.

The Commissioner's letter stated:—

The two English papers to be selected for our contract should be the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian Daily Mail." For important advertisements for which additional publicity is desired, it might be necessary to resort to the "times of India," but the annual contract must go to the other two papers.

As regards Marathi papers, the rates quoted by the two are equal. In these circumstances the "Nawa-Kal," which has the larger circulation of the two, may be selected for our purposes.

With regard to Gujarati papers, the lowest quotation is that of the "Akbar-e-Islam" at annas 4 per inch. This paper, however, does not circulate to any large extent amongst the mass of the Gujarati speaking population, who are affected by our advertisements. I, therefore, recommend the next lowest quotation of the "Hindusthan," etc., at annas 6 per inch.

Consideration of the matter was postponed till next week.

CONTRACTS FOR FOREIGN GOODS.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish at an early date the total number of contracts for goods manufactured outside India since October 1923, together with all the available details regarding those contracts given to (1) manufacturers in the British Empire and (2) those given outside the same and the amount in each case."

Mr. Mohanlal said the Corporation resolution was not put into force properly and he wanted to have the figures for the discussion that was going to take place in the Corporation on Mr. Davis' proposition.

The Commissioner said it was almost impossible to furnish the information asked for as they would have to go into a large number of contracts. For all practical purposes the Corporation resolution was a dead-letter as they looked more to prices than to the countries of origin of particular goods.

After some further discussion the motion was put to vote and lost only five members voting for and seven voting against.

EXAMINATION OF BUILDINGS 20 YEARS OLD.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai has given notice of the following resolution:

That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation wheher 90 per cent. of house collapses in Bombay have not occurred in buildings constructed prior to 1905, and if it is so, whether it is not desirable that all houses built before that date should be inspected with a view to taking action to repair such buildings or to pull them down if they are found to be unsafe; the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible to make inspection of all buildings in Bombay of more than 30 years of age compulsory at least once in every three years.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

ANDHRA'S NOMINATION

WEEK OF CONFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SITANAGARAM, July 10.

The local Gautami Satyagraha Ashram was the venue of many a conference during the last week of last month, where all the prominent leaders and workers assembled together and delivered the message of the Congress in the most effective manner. Sitanagaram, being the model Congress centre in Andhradesa, the enthusiasm displayed by the people was particularly remarkable. Mr. N. Venkataratnam Chowdary, an influential local ryot, who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates, said that he was a non-believer in the Councils, and that the Councils ought to be boycotted. He congratulated the Swarajists on the walk-out, but deprecated the walk-in again, in three provinces, under the leadership of Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar. He felt that obstruction did not succeed and deplored the present shilly-shally policy of the Swarajists. Boycott, or Responsive Co-operation, including acceptance of Ministerships, is the only remedy; there can be no half-way house. In these words the unostentatious ryot wound up his speech.

The President, Mr. Kaleswararao of Bezvada, delivered an effective speech, criticising the Responsivists' policy as total surrender and condemned the anti-national character of the Justice Party.

RESOLUTIONS.

Three important resolutions were passed at the Conference, namely: that the Councils ought to be captured by the Congress, and the seats vacated, marking attendance so as not to lose seats altogether, that individual Civil Disobedience should be started after the Assam Congress, and that the word "Swarajya" in the Congress creed should not be defined as complete independence free of all foreign control. Mr. Sambamurty is the chief sponsor of these resolutions, and Mr. T. Prakasam, while not opposing them, said that the time is too premature for Civil Disobedience, and also for the change of creed.

FLAG HOISTING.

At the request of Mr. Annapurniah, the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Mr. T. Prakasam unfurled the National Flag amidst cheers. Sjt. Annapurniah before requesting said that the form of the National Flag was decided upon by Mahatma Gandhi, in Andhradesa, at Bezwada, in 1921, on the suggestion of Mr. P. Venkiah, an Andhra gentleman, that the flag fight was fought first at Cocanada, by Mr. B. Sambamurty, and that subsequently Sitanagaram itself vindicated the honour of the National Flag. Mr. Prakasam referred to the Nagpur Flag Fight under Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's lead, and the agitation about the National Flag in South Africa.

ANDHRA JOURNALISTS' MEETING.

The Andhra Journalists' Association met here on the 28th June, under the presidentship of Mr. K. Nageswararao, Editor, "Andhra-Patrika" and adopted the rules and regulations drafted by the sub-Committee previously appointed. The office-bearers for the year were elected. Mr. K. Nageswararao was elected President and Mr. M. Annapurniah editor, "Congress" was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met here on the 28th June, Mr. Prakasam presiding. There was a heated discussion over the nominations for the Assam Congress presidentship. Pandit Motilal, and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad were finally nominated as candidates. There was a very exciting discussion over the nomination of Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the acting leader of the Swarajya Party. Reference was made to the fact that Mr. Iyengar as the Advocate-General of Madras in 1917, was a party to the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, that he characterised Mahatma Gandhi's movement as unconstitutional, that he withdrew his candidature for the University seat in the Madras Legislative Council, in 1920, in pursuance of the resolution of the Calcutta Special Congress, but the very next day re-announced his candidature as an independent, and so on. Eventually Mr. Iyengar's name was withdrawn, the house being decidedly hostile to his nomination. At the request of Mr. Sambamurty, the names of Sjt. T. Prakasam, Dr. M.A. Ansari and Mr. B.G. Horniman were also withdrawn.

LATE MISS GERTRUDE BELL.

KING'S CONDOLENCE TO SIR HUGH

LONDON, July 14.

The King has telegraphed his and the Queen's condolences to Sir Hugh Bell on the death of his distinguished and gifted daughter. The King's message says that the nation will mourn the loss of one who by her intellectual powers, force of character and personal courage rendered important and what he trusted would prove lasting benefit to the country and those regions where she worked with such devotion and self-sacrifice.—Reuter.

FUTURE LIQUOR SHOPS

RESTRICTION ON LOCATION

IMPROVEMENT BOARD MEETING

At a meeting of the Improvement Board held on Wednesday, Dr. E. Moses moved: "That the attention of the Improvement Committee be invited to the letter from the President, Municipal Corporation to the Chairman, City Improvement Trust re: the improvement of the Kamathipura District in accordance with the Corporation Resolution dated 1st July 1924 approving and adopting the Twentieth Report of the Sanitary Measures Committee and they be requested to make as early as possible an Improvement Scheme for the Kamathipura District and submit it to the Board for approval."

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded.

After some discussion the proposition was adopted.

WORLI-KOLIWADA SCHEME.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved: That the attention of the Chief Officer and the Improvements Committee be drawn to the proceedings of a meeting of the Corporation held on the 10th November 1925 and they be requested to consider the desirability of abandoning the Worli-Koliwada Scheme in view of the great hardship that would be caused to the large number of fishermen residing and carrying on their business at the place and they be requested to submit their report to the Board at an early date.

The motion was carried.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND CORPORATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That considering that the Trust has made a loss of about 7 lakhs in 1922-23, of 14½ lakhs in 1923-24, of 17 lakhs in 1924-25 and of 25 lakhs in 1925-26, the Chief Officer be requested to report as to the earliest date at which the working of the Trust can be transferred to the Corporation as provided for in Section 83 of the Transfer Act.

He said the loss of the Trust was increasing in geometrical progression and they must do something in the matter. The Trust was brought into being as a temporary body, and it was doing the work which the Corporation ought to have done. The contribution of the Corporation to the Trust, since it came into being, was 257 lakhs and the profit made by the Trust was only 139 lakhs during that period. There was thus a difference of 118 lakhs, and the finances of the Trust were not in a satisfactory condition and they ought to practise economy. The Corporation and the Trust were in fact doing the same kind of work. The Trust had a debt of 15 crores and the Corporation owed an equal amount, and the total debt of the Corporation was, therefore, 30 crores. The financial position of the Corporation was not at all satisfactory, and their commitments were daily increasing.

Rao Saheb Rane seconded.

The President asked the mover whether the proposition was not premature, since the Trust was transferred to the Corporation only two months ago.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the proposition.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the duties of the Trust and the Corporation were almost similar. But in one particular regard the Trust differed from the Corporation, and that was that the Trust was the biggest landlord in the city and was looking after a great many properties. So far as the Corporation were concerned they had proved a failure in the management of their properties, as in the case of Hornby-Ballard Scheme, and he doubted whether it would be a good thing to transfer the management of these properties to the Corporation. On the other hand, he thought, the Corporation should have nothing to do with the improving of areas in the city, and he would move at an early meeting for the abolition of the Development Department of the Corporation. He thought it would be better if both the bodies consulted each other and came to some definite decision in the matter. At any rate the proposition was premature.

Dr. Viegas replying said he only wanted a report from the Chief Officer. He asked them whether they had any idea of the large sums spent by the Trust on its establishment, for the establishment charges came to about Rs. 10 lakhs yearly.

The proposition was passed.

LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That the Board are of opinion that no Liquor shop should be allowed to be located in future on any property or part of the property belonging to the Board or any building or part of a building constructed or to be constructed thereon.

Mr. S. A. Mantri seconded.

Mr. J. R. Boman Behram opposing said it was rather a tall order to pass the proposition. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Improvements Committee for report.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban seconding the amendment said total prohibition could only be introduced in Bombay very gradually and not immediately. He feared immediate prohibition would ruin the working classes "as liquor was very necessary for the upkeep of labouring classes." Prohibition could not be introduced in one year, but would take at least 15 years.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey spoke supporting the proposition.

BAD LOGIC.

Mr. B. G. Horniman giving his wholehearted support to the proposition warned Dr. Viegas' supporters, and he thought there were many such in the Trust of the great danger in accepting the amendment. He did not know why Mr. Boman Behram was so anxious that the question should go to the Improvements Committee, and he rather suspected it was a device to gain time. He would remind the Board that the matter had come before the Committee and he himself had moved an amendment for the deletion of the clause giving power to a lessee of the Trust to open a liquor shop on his premises, but it was lost by one vote. They might take it, therefore, that the attitude of the Committee,—which was overweighted by two or three gentlemen who came from other quarters and who might or might not be interested in liquor trade,—was not favourable to such a proposition and it would be dangerous to refer the matter to that Committee. Mr. Marzban had told them that prohibition should be introduced by gradual steps. If Mr. Marzban wanted it to be done at all, why did he want it to be done gradually and not at once? Mr. Marzaban had also told them that the working classes required liquor if they were to do their work properly. In fact, he had told them that liquor should be abolished gradually and also that it should not be abolished as it was good for the working classes, and Mr. Horniman thought it was rather bad logic.

Continuing Mr. Horniman said the example of the United States was often quoted, but he asked them not to be misled by it as it was done for purposes of propaganda. Prohibition had a tremendously salutary effect upon the efficiency of the American people and so far as smuggling and continued indulgence in liquor were concerned, these were only confined to the wealthy classes and any impartial man from America would tell them that prohibition had resulted in increasing the efficiency of the American people by about 25 to 50 per cent.

In this country in recent years, owing to the scandalous excise policy of the Government, liquor was having a very insidous effect on the people. It was said that drink was necessary for the working classes, as they wanted to drown their misery in drink. If they had seen the misery which was provailing among the working classes in Bombay, they would never have supported the drink traffic and he had seen with his own eyes the ruin and misery which drink had brought in its wake among the labouring classes of the city. He thought the question was of such a great importance that he would even consider the question of compensating people who would lose their means of livelihood by being deprived of their licenses. He assured them that he did not want to make any discrimination, in regard to drink, as between classes, and it was a matter of great distress to him to find people of higher classes, like barristers and judges, spending their time in clubs, etc., indulging in liquor and thus weakening their intellect for their work the next day.

The proposition was passed by a very large majority.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LOWER AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr. B. B. Palwanker moved: The Improvement Trust Committee, in consultation with the Chief Officer, be requested to report on the feasibility of constructing by the Improvement Trust, residential quarters (two and three room tenements or cottage system blocks) of such types as would suit in every respect as regards accommodation, arrangement and rates of rent, for the use of lower and middle class population of the City and if it is considered desirable to do so, the Committee will kindly arrange to place before the Board, at an early date, a comprehensive scheme together with plans and estimates for the construction of such quarters in different parts of the City.

He said large amounts were spent in street schemes and very little money was spent in building houses for the middle classes. The present 3-room tenements were not suitable and the people wanted decent two and three room tenements, just sufficient for a family of three to five. He thought if such tenements were built on Improvement Trust plots they would be able to construct them cheaply.

Dr. Choksey seconded and the proposition was passed.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

ESSAYS ON VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Secretary of the Deshbandhu Village Re-organisation Fund announces an essay competition in Bengal on the village reconstruction work. The subject is a study of, "Your own village and measures for reconstruction, National Swaraj presupposes Village Swaraj, the Village Reconstruction and the problem of man making movement."—Free Press.

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LONDON, July 14.

Taghizadeh having declined the portfolio of foreign affairs, Moshaverel Mamalek, Minister at Moscow, has been appointed instead.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

It is reported that the Marquess of Reading has been offered the chairmanship of the Broadcasting Commission to be established at the end of the year to take over broadcasting.—Reuter.

A London message says:—Mr. Raimshan Banarji has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court in succession to Mr. Raikannaiya Lal.—Reuter.

Brussels July 14th:—The Chamber passed the first reading of the Delegation of Powers Bill which will operate as soon as it is promulgated. The second reading will take place to-day.—Reuter.

Paris.—Airman Delmotte left Le Bourget Tuesday morning on a demonstration flight over Central and East Europe His aero plane caught fire over Nuremburg and crashed. According to a message from Strasbourg the pilot was injured and one of the two mechanics burnt to death.—Reuter.

Waiuku (New Zealand).—In the hockey match, the Indian army team beat Franklin by twelve goals to nil.

CIVIC LIFE IN BENGAL.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF WORK.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

A resolution of the Government of Bengal reviewing the reports of the working of municipalities in Bengal during the year 1924-25 states that there was not observed any very marked improvement in the general level of municipal administration which continued to be hampered by lack of funds. The incidence of taxation was still very low in many municipalities as the result of the aversion on the part of Municipal Commissioners to increased taxation. Another regrettable feature of the administration was the marked disinclination of the municipal executive to adopt coercive measures for timely realisation of taxes of which more than thirteen lakhs of rupees were allowed to fall in arrears. In certain municipalities again the administration was hampered by party spirit and faction. A. P.

CONSTITUTIONAL OPPOSITION.

A MADRAS MOVE.

MADRAS, July 13.

As a result of differences between the non-Swarajist and the Swarajist Congress councillors there is a talk of reviving the old United Nationalist Party, which had, till the last "walk-out" in March, been playing the part of constitutional Opposition in the Council. After the Cawnpore Congress, the Nationalists merged themselves among the Swarajistis and along with them they obeyed the "walk-out" mandate. At a meeting of the Nationalists a member's proposal that the Party should function as a separate party co-operating with the Swarajists whenever possible was discussed. Whether any decision was arrived at it is not definitely known.—Free Press.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

ARYA SAMAJISTS ACQUITTED

DELHI, July 13.

The case against certain Delhi Arya Samajists for the alleged forcible conversion and wrongful confinement of a Sindi Muslim girl was taken up in the court of the City Magistrate to-day. Shanti Devi, the woman

BOMBAY'S NEW JUDGE.

Press Photo Agent.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Bar.-at-Law, who has been appointed a Judge of the Bombay High Court.

in question, in her statement stated that she took up Hinduism of her own free will. She was not, she said, coerced to join the new faith by any one.—Free Press.

HOWRAH BILL PASSED

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The attendance at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council was larger than yesterday. The Swarajists decided to oppose all amendments to the Howrah Bridge Bill relating to taxation failing that they will try to throw out the Bill altogether.

By a majority of 18 votes the Howrah Bridge Bill was passed, 59 voted for and 41 against it.

The Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill was then passed.

The Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Bill empowered local bodies to impose a moderate tax on owners of motor vehicles in mofussil and to improve roads maintained by district boards and municipalities.

Mr. Donald introduced a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act. The Bill was designed to increase the number of representatives on the Calcutta Port Commission. There will be four members of the Bengal National Chamber on the Port Commissioners' Board instead of one. The Agents of the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur and Eastern Bengal railways, the Collector of Customs and Port Officers would be ex-officio Commissioners.

The Council was prorogued and the next session will meet on August 16th.—A. P.

MR. SPENCE ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Mr. J. Spence, assistant, Gouripore Jute Mill, who was charged with murder of Jognarain, a coolie of the said mill, was discharged to-day by Mr. E. Holland, Sub-Divisional Officer, Barrackpore.—Free Press.

RETURNED IMMIGRANTS FROM COLONIES.

LIVING A PRECARIOUS LIFE

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Mr. S. A. Waiz, Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association is now in Calcutta making investigations into the condition of the returned Indian immigrants from colonies such as Fiji and British Guiana, etc.

In an interview with the Associated Press he said that there were about two thousand returned immigrants scattered all over Calcutta. Most of them were colonial born and came out to visit their motherland. Nothing would induce them to leave Calcutta. For one thing they had the bitter experience of social ostracism by their own people and secondly they hoped that one day Government of India would send them out and if they were not in Calcutta they would be left behind. They were living a precarious life. If the Government of India were unable to help these unfortunate people the different colonial governments should be approached for securing free passages for them. They were all British subjects and their rights must be protected by the Government of the colony in which they were born and had spent the major portion of their lives.—A. P.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED TURNS APPROVER.

LAHORE, July 13.

In the case against the 6 accused including Beharilall and Mohammadin on a charge of alleged theft of currency notes worth Rs. 60,000 one Mathra has turned approver and is being examined as the first prosecution witness. He gave details of the whole plot hatched up by the principal accused Beharilall. He told how after some abortive attempts to steal notes on previous occasions accused succeeded in making away with a box containing notes worth Rs. 60,000 after replacing it by another stocked with strips of waste paper, one evening when Government consignment consisting of several other boxes full of currency notes was being taken in a bullock cart, on arrival from Amritsar at the Lahore Railway Station to Lahore Currency Office. Police have hitherto realised Rs. 38,000 in notes jewellery and cash from the accused.—A.P.

RESULT OF PABNA RIOTS.

MANY VILLAGES DESERTED.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

To consider the situation created by the disturbance at Pabna a public meeting was held this evening and a number of gentlemen who visited Pabna after the disturbance related their experience. The speakers emphasised that many villages visited by them were absolutely deserted after the loot and as far as they could see there wre few cases of molestation of women. One speaker Mr. Deva Prasad Ghose eulogised the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent for handling the situation tactfully. The inhabitants, he said, were still living in paddy fields but he was glad to state that the police made excellent arrangements for their protection. He appealed to the meeting for fund to help the distressed.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU AT CHITTAGONG.

ROUSING RECEPTION

CHITTAGONG, July 13.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning and was accorded a rousing reception at the station. She was presented with a number of addresses and throughout the day she was extremely busy in visiting places and interviewing people She visited the Bar Library, met a number of ladies and presided over the Chittagong District Conference.

The Conference passed a resolution describing communal hatred as a stumbling block to the attainment of Swaraj. It further deplored the communal outburst at Pabna and urged the necessity of forming a national service corps manned by youths of all communities to work under Congress to maintain peace and order in the country.

Mrs. Naidu leaves for Noakhali to-night. —A. P.

MAHARAJA THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.

VANKANER, July 13.

Great satisfaction was felt at Morvi on the arrival of the news that the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. A special Durbar was held when H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi was pleased to abolish customs duties on goods imported for personal use and to announce that he had earmarked for the relief of the poor and the needy a sum of which the annual interest would amount to Rs. 12,000.—Free Press.

RECENT CYCLONE IN ARAKAN

EXTENT OF DAMAGE DONE

RANGOON, July 13.

Estimate has now been obtained of the extent of damage to public buildings by the recent cyclone in Arakan, the value of which amounts to Rs. 84,955. Government buildings account for Rs. 44,955, while Rs. 40,000 represents damage to buildings belonging to district councils.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

MADRAS, July 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Council, discussion on the Malabar Tenancy Bill was continued.

Before the debate commenced Mr. Saldanha put an oral question to the Law Member about the order issued by the Police Commissioner, prohibiting the holding of election meeting and processions in streets. In reply Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer stated that recent election meetings had been characterised by certain amount of pressure on the police. It was a menace to the traffic and that was why the Commissioner had to prohibit the holding of meetings at places where there was a likelihood of there being obstruction to the traffic. The order did not prohibit meetings in enclosed places, though they might be near street corners. Mr. Saldanha was not satisfied and said the order was *ultra vires*. The law member denied it was so, and suggested it was open to the public to challenge the order.

The debate was then resumed on the Tenancy Bill and the Government amendment to omit clause 7 was lost. At this stage Sir Alexander McDognal, the European representative, moved adjournment of the debate *sine die*. He pointed out the close nature of the divisions, and the great difference of opinion among all sections, and appealed to the Government to drop the Bill and conduct an enquiry into the conditions in Malabar. The motion, when put to vote was lost, 20 voting for and 41

NEW CANADIAN CABINET

RT. HON. MEIGHEN TO BE PREMIER

LONDON, July 14.

Ottawa.—The new Cabinet took oath of office to-day before Baron Byng. The following constitute the Cabinet:—

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen—Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs and President of the Council.

Hon. Mr. R. B. Bennett—Minister of Finance.

Hon. Mr. Hugh Guthrie—Minister of Defence.

Sir George Perley—Secretary of State.

Hon. Mr. J. D. Chaplin—Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Hon. Mr. H. H. Stevens—Minisiter of Customs.

Sir Henry Drayton, who is at present without portfolio, will act as Prime Minister in the absence of Rt. Hon. Meighen from the Capital during his election campaign. The election will probably take place in the third week of September.—Reuter.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

LONDON, July 13.

At Bisley to-day in shooting, the Kolapore Cup was retained by Canada with a score of 1119. The Mother Country was second with 1113. India was placed fourth with 1062.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM REACHES BUNDER ABBAS

KARACHI, July 14.

Cobham reached Bunder Abbas at two o'clock to-day.—A. P.

LONDON, July 14.

Bushire.—Cobham arrived here at 9-30 a.m. on 13th and left at 6-40 a.m. on 14th. —Reuter.

DEATH OF LADY HABIBULLAH.

SIMLA, July 13.

The death of Lady Habibullah, wife of Hon. Sir Muhammed Habibullah, took place here at five this morning.—A. P.

SIMLA, July 14.

The funeral of Lady Habibullah took place this evening at the Muslim cemetary. In spite of the bad weather it was very largely attended by officials and non-officials, the former including members of the Executive Council, Secretaries to Government and heads of departments. Colonel Harvey, Military Secretary, represented the Viceroy. The intention of taking the body to Madras was abandoned.—A.P.

(Continued from column 6.)

scenes such as that evening would make matters worse. It was not yet too late for the leaders to put their heads together and be united. If the leaders did not unite it was for the voters to compel them to do so in the interests of the country. In saying that he did not blame any party. The Congress, Mr. Mehta continued, was the only one national organisation and it was their sacred inheritance. It was the one institution which could inspire nationalism or patriotism in them and therefore, the Congress cause should win. The Swarajist candidates who would go to the Councils with the firm determination of exposing the reform fraud should be returned as servants under the Congress flag.

Messrs B. T. Desai and F. J. Ginwalla also addressed the meeting asking the audience to return Congress candidates only to the Legislatures.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar who spoke next said that the Congress programme was not for the masses but it was for certain classes only. He would only advise the Congress to adopt communist programme.

The chairman in declaring the meeting dissolved remarked that Mr. Joglekar should not have attacked the Congress programme which was not for any class, but for the whole nation while speaking under the auspices of the Congress.

Even after the meeting was dissolved some Madrasi youths seemed to be trying to assault Mr. Nimkar in great excitement.

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN BOMBAY

UPROARIOUS MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch), when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. Messrs. J. K. Mehta, B. T. Desai, F. J. Jinwala, K. N. Joglekar and the president addressed the meeting on "The Forthcoming Elections" Almost all the speakers save Mr. J. K. Mehta were frequently interrupted and put questions while speaking by their hearers. Mr. Nimkar of the Responsive Co-operation Party frequently questioned the truthfulness of statements made by the president during his introductory speech; and the meeting Hall temporarily turned into a fighting maidan on a word uttered by the president.

Beginning more than half an hour late than the appointed time, the chairman said that from that day he invited his hearers to lend all their support to the election campaign started by the Indian National Congress. The Congress had put up candidates for the Bombay Legislature and one for the Assembly. He appealed his hearers to support all the Congress candidates.

Continuing the speaker said that it was a fact corroborated by history that whenever a central organisation or authority grew a little weak, several tin-gods who might not conveniently put up with the central authority and who only sought after self-interest revolted against it. That was the human tendency. But in all the revolting forces that had come into existence for the purposes of Council elections there was only one common factor that they were against the Congress. Hence it was the duty of all Congressmen, all those who cared for the prestige of the Congress which was the only one national organisation to unite themselves against all anti-Congress movements and lend their support to the Congress. The Responsive Co-operation Party, was nothing but a party of Moderates. The Swaraj Party had been fighting for two principles, viz., fight for the country's freedom and fight based on self-respect. Their fight was not based either on expediency or what some persons called statesmanship but on the self-respect of the country. The speaker had seen people who had been using very brilliant expressions in praise of late Deshbandhu Das but who had all along been trying to destroy the programme and the party created by the late leader. But their efforts were sure to fail and they would destroy themselves.

GREAT UPROAR.

It was believed, the speaker continued, that Bombay City with Maharashtra was the heart of revolt against the Congress and that the revolting forces were in a vast majority there. But it was a false belief and no party was stronger in Maharashtra than the Congress Party. That, the speaker said, could be proved from the fact the Responsivists Party could not get candidates for the next elections, and it was putting up Moderates and Liberals like Rao Bahadur Apte and other as Responsivists.

Mr. Nimker who interrupted asked the chairman what the Congress was doing in Gujarat and Madras where title-holders and Liberals were adopted as Congress candidates.

At this there was a great noise in the Hall and voices crying, "Down with Nimkar, "Get him out" were constantly heard for about five minutes.

The chairman trying to pacify the audience said that they all knew that Mr. Nimkar was the hireling of a particular person.

Before the chairman could proceed further, Mr. Nimkar was up on his legs and denying the charge laid by the former, asked him to withdraw his words. There was a great uproar and several persons from the audience ran upto the dais where Mr. Nimkar was standing asking the chairman to withdraw his words and forcibly threw him out of the Hall. But with doubled vigour Mr. Nimkar got in and stood on the dais again asking the chairman persistently to withdraw his words, the chairman all the while denying to do so on the ground that he had called Mr. Nimkar a hireling on the strength of his (Nimkar's) own information.

At this stage, Mr. Talpade, pleader of the Responsive Co-operation Party, told the chairman that neither his party nor any member thereof had any hireling. The chairman said he believed in Mr. Talpade.

Resuming his speech Mr. Mehta said, they should not be surprised by the animated scenes of that evening because electioneering campaigns in England were more tumultous than that.

A voice:—You must thank yourself for the scene.

Continuing, the chairman said that the Congress had determined to fight inch by inch and see that it wins. He then described his own experience of the last three years and said that what the Swarajists had achieved in three years could not have been achieved by any other party. In the end he challenged the opponents of the Congress saying that no person however great or small could profit by opposing the Congress.

RETURN SWARAJIST CANDIDATES.

Mr. J. K. Mehta who spoke next said that he was not as much optimistic as the chairman. He was sorry to see the scenes in the Hall that evening and said that if such scenes were continued, they must bid farewell to all hopes of victory at the polling booths in the next elections. They entered the Legislature last time on Swaraj Party ticket on the plea of preventing the Moderates from helping the bureaucracy in taxing India more. Then the Congress was united and they had the only determination of facing the bureaucracy. But now the Congress was not a united body and the

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN NORTH AND CENTRAL INDIA.

A DISQUIETING FORECAST.

SIMLA, July 14.

Widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in Northern and Central India. The temperature is about ten degrees below the normal in the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Gujarat, Kashmir, Central Provinces, and Konkan, and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Rajputana, Central India, Malabar and north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, North-west Frontier Province, North-east Baluchistan, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Gauhati, Jessore, Burdwan and Bogra one and a half inches, Jalpaiguri six, Dinajpur and Ranchi one, Allahabad and Cawnpore two, Lucknow, Bahraich, Agra, Meerut one, Bareilly six, Mukteswar four, Mussoorie one and a half, Delhi, Dalhousie three, Lahore one, Sialkot one and a half, Khushab two, Lyallpur and Srinagar one, Gulmarg three, Sonamarg one and a half, Harnai three-quarters, Surat two, Neemuch and Nowgong one, Hanamkonda two, Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab and the United Provinces Plains.—A. P.

MONSOON IN KATHIAWAR

RAJKOT, July 13.

Within the last ten days fairly sufficient rain has fallen in almost all the parts of Kathiawar. At certain places torrential rain made breaches in the railway lines, and telegraph wires were broken. It is reported that between Chorwad and Veraval a record rainfall of 21 inches was registered in 24 hours, and a great part of Magarwada, a village near Lushada was washed off. It is said that of the inhabitants of the village only about 25 have survived, others being carried off by the floods. At Manavadar 18 inches of rain was registered in 24 hours.—Free Press.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 14.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 1924	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 37	29 09	20 64	31 64
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 40	39 12	22 53	33 72
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 28	36 37	24 85	33 29
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Obscryations during 24 hours cuding 8 a. m. of 14th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.683 inches (·009 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.608 inches (·014 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.054
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (1.1 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (1.3 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 82 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SW
Velocity " " 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 7 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10)
Rainfall in 24 hours 037 inches
Total rainfall during the month 22.90 "
" " " year 32.18 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 2.90'' of rain, Ambala 0.34'', and Lahore 1.22''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Temperature was below normal throughout the province.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0. 2'' of rain, Agra 1.10'', Cawnpore 2.26'' and Allahabad 2.24''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.67'' of rain and Mount Abu 0.28''. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly in excess in west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and in north and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 0.86'' of rain, Surat 2.00'', Ahmedabad 0.26'', Deesa 0.84'', Veraval 0.36'', Bhavnagar Para 0.78'', Dwarka 0.35'' and Bhuj 0.42''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal at Rajkot and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.20'' of rain, Hoshangabad 0.45'', Nagpur 0.26'' and Chanda 0.64''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal at Rajkot and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.20'' of rain, Hoshangabad 0.45'', Nagpur 0.26'' and Chanda 0.64''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.37'' of rain, Marmugao 0.28'' and Karwar.23''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86 deg. .1 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79 deg. .4 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—The depression which was over the north of central India yesterday has merged into the seasonal low pressure area over northwest India. The monsoon is vigorous in northern India, but continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Rajputana, Central India West, Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

Forecast.—Decrease in Gujarat and the dentral parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 13TH JULY 1926 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

Tht seasonal depression over northwest India in conjunction with the shallow depression which lies this morning over the United Provinces is causing widespread rain over the most of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Central India., the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Coorg and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the east United Provinces and Kashmir.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Diamond Island, Sibsagar, Gauhati, one and a half inches; Silchar two; Jalpaiguri tight; Cuttack two; Chaibasa, Mussooree one and a half; Meerut one; Dehra Dun two; Roorkee six; Murree one; Khushab, Lyalpur two; Khanpur one. Dehra Ismail Khan three-quarters; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna two; Pachmarhi three; Gulbarga one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WED. THE 14TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.31	—0.31	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1 35	1.41	+0.06	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.38	4.72	5.09	—0.87	34.77
Lahore ..	1 22	1.31	4.15	—2.84	19.62
Hissar ..	0 02	2.32	3.27	—0.96	14.47
Ambala ..	0 34	4.52	7.32	—2.80	30.49
Delhi ..	2 90	4.32	6.57	—2.65	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	1 10	3.02	6.73	—3.71	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.02	2.27	5.96	—3.68	27.07
Jhansi ..	0 15	1.81	9.95	—3.14	36.17
Cawnpore ..	2 26	5.80	6.87	—1.07	35.92
Allahabad ..	2 24	2.94	9.77	—6.83	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.54	—0.54	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 02	2.03	—2.01	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	0 89	2.84	—1.95	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	3.01	5.47	—2.46	20.65
Jaipur ..	0 67	4.07	6.05	—1.98	24.21
Kotah ..	..	3.65	8.38	—4.73	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0 28	8.81	13.69	—4.78	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0 42	3 97	4.30	—0.33	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0 35	1 34	5 69	—4 35	13.52
Veraval ..	0 36	15.83	6.70	+8.13	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	8.13	9.28	—1.15	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0 78	4.13	7.05	—2.92	21.20
para	2.00	14.25	16.04	— 1.81	40.97
Surat ..	2.06	6.36	9.07	—2.71	28.83
Ahmedabad ..	0.84	4.02	5.87	—1.75	24.70
Deesa ..					
Cental India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.88	8.29	7.85	—0.44	29.19
Indore ..	0 09	8.42	10.11	—1.69	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.18	9.08	14.91	—5.83	55.11
Saugor ..	0.20	9.54	12.49	—2.95	44.95
Hoshangabad	0 45	12.28	12.20	+0.08	48.83
Khandwa ..	0 12	10.97	9.17	+1.80	29.63
Akola ..	0 06	10.13	9.33	+0.80	31.35
Amrsoti ..	0 02	5.35	10.71	—4.76	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.26	19.91	15.37	+4.54	48.97
Chanda ..	0 74	10.46	14.71	—4.25	51.90
Raipur ..					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.37	29.09	31 43	—2.34	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.04	39.95	44.86	—4.91	99.98
Mormugao ..	0 28	38.08	45.03	—6.95	92.95
Karwar 11th..	0.23	43.11	56.40	—13.29	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	6.12	6.51	—0.39	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	6.72	6.50	+0.22	22.35
Poona ..	0.01	7.57	7.76	+0.18	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	6.01	6.62	—0.61	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	2.95	4.34	—1.39	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.01	17.25	14.82	+2.43	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.62	11.01	7.87	+3.14	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	5.31	9.68	—4.37	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.05	3.58	7.23	—3.65	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.59	43.21	55.77	—7.56	125.68
Calicut ..	0.01	49.75	48.43	+1.32	117.16
Cochin ..	0.46	46.58	39.57	+7.11	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	14 58	17 09	—2.51	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	19.16	10.64	+8.52	84.16
MadrasExcluding	0.53	3.31	7.41	—1.10	41.59
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	3.23	2.60	+0.63	20.51
Bellary ..	..	6.96	4.81	+2.15	31.23
Cuddapah ..	..	2.35	3.54	—1.19	50.74
Madras ..	0.06	3.46	4.90	—1.44	35.37
Bangalore ..	..	1.90	2.31	— 0.41	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly ..	..	1 94	2.01	+0.10	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.35	2.13	—1.78	54.98

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIAN MINES.

(Continued from page 6).

follows in the Act as finally passed: the Governor-General in Council may make regulations for prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the employment in mines or in any class of mines of women either below ground or on particular kinds of labour which are attended by danger to the life, safety or health of such women (Indian Mines Act, Section 29, clause (2)). It will be noticed that the Act in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee vests the power of control in the Governor-General in Council and makes it necessary for the Government of India to prove that the labour, 'other than below ground', is attended by danger to life, safety and health in order to frame regulations of prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women in such labour. The Act of 1923 prevents the presence of children under 13 below ground in mines. As it is customary among women labourers to carry their babies down into the mines, this provision may indirectly to a slight extent prevent women with sucking babies from working in the mines. Obviously the number of such women at any particular time will be small. This clause, therefore, while prohibiting juvenile labour, will have little appreciable effect on the employment of women below ground.

Prohibition Essential.

In its circular letter of June, 1923, to the Local Governments asking for their opinion on the question of prohibiting of the employment of women in mines, the Government of India was of opinion that during the twenty-two years that have elapsed since the passing of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, "mining conditions have undergone a considerable change. Indian mining is no longer in its infancy. The mines are deeper, and the risk of danger is accentuated. There is a steadily increasing body of public opinion which strongly deprecates the continued employment of women in mines. The Government of India accept the view of the Joint Committee of Indian Lgislature that the time has now come to consider seriously the prohibition of employment of women underground, particularly in coal mines, in which probably the conditions of work are hardest and open to most objection." The three provinces which will be most affected by the prohibition of the employment of women in mine are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. The percentage of women labour to the total labour below ground in these three provinces are as follows: Bengal 35 per cent., Bihar and Orisso 38.3 per cent., Central Provinces 27.8 per cent. In view of the large percentage of women workers below ground, the opinions of these three Governments in reply to the Government of India's circular deserve notice. The following are quoted from their replies: "The Local Government consider that it would be premature and imprudent for the country to commit itself now to its (prohibition) introduction in a particular form at a stated moment (Bihar and Orissa); "the Government of Bengal are definitely against the prohibition of female labour now or at a fixed date in the near future" (Bengal); "the Local Government is of opinion that is premature to consider the prohibition of the employment of women in mines either above or below ground" (Central Provinces). On the other hand in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Mines "the withdrawal of women from mines would appear to be inevitable sooner or later. . . The assertion that if the women are withdrawn the men will leave the mines is a matter of speculation. . . . I am inclined to the view that if the situation which would arise in the event of the withdrawal of women from undrground mines is handled with energy, tact and sympathy the difficulties that are feared would be successfully overcome."

The tendency of labour legislation is to move along the line of strongest human feeling—children, young persons, women, men. Juvenile labour is already prohibited in Indian mines. The emancipation of women shall follow before long.

TRUST EMPLOYEES WELFARE FUND.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th instant, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

Sanction was accorded the Chief Accountant's proposals for investment of the available cash balances of the Trustees' various Funds amounting to Rs. 28 lakhs.

Tenders for the supply of 220 tons Portland cement for paving of quays in Alexandra Dock were considered and the tender of the Indian States and Eastern Agency was accepted.

The Trustees approved, subject to the sanction of Government to the necessary amendment of the Port Trust Act, proposals submitted by the Chairman for the formation of an Employees' Welfare Fund to which will be credited any lapses or forfeitures under the Provident Funds, fines and unclaimed wages. The object of the Welfare Fund will be to afford financial support, as the Trustees may decide, to Sports Clubs, Institutes, Co-operative Credit Societies and other similar purposes connected with the welfare of the Trustees' employees.

OFFICES OF RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Offices of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee which have been opened in Calcutta occupy the second floor of 5 and 6 Government Place, North. Under the rules of procedure laid down for the Committee it will take some time before cases can come up to them for investigation. It is under stood that the parties taking their complaints before the Committee will be heard in person or by counsel entitled to practise in a high court or person who is in their employment. Where the party is a firm any partner way appear on behalf of the firm.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Agalahatti Bridge on the Anemahal—Mudigere Road has been restored for wheeled traffic.

A Rangoon message says:—"Enquiries regarding the illness on s.s. 'Erinpura' which has arrived here from Singapore show that two passengers Mr. Keyser and Mrs. Hamilton and the chief engineer were attacked with cholera. Mrs. Hamilton was a passenger from Penang. The boat is now free. All the crew have been inoculated. The 'Erinpura' is leaving for Calcutta on July 17th."—A. P.

The Police of the Golf Ground Station, Bangalore have effected the arrest of a Hindu known to them as an old offender but so far have not succeeded in locating any part of the sum of Rs. 15,000 in currency notes stolen in the course of a burglary at the West End Hotel Cottage.—A. P.

The Governor of Madras unveiled on Tuesday in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George a tablet in memory of officers, N. C. O.'s and men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Neills Blue Caps) who laid down their lives in the Great War, and described the career and activities of this regiment from its inception till its disbandment in 1922.—A. P.

A grant of Rs. 16,000 has been sanctioned by the Baroda State for establishing at Amreti a model farm with agricultural training classes.—F.P.I.

A Calcutta message of the 14th instant says that Messrs. T. C. Goswami and Sarat. chandra Bose are starting on a tour in North Bengal. They will visit Rajshahi on July 17 and join Mrs. Naidu at Jalpaiguri on July 19.—F.P.I.

A daring dacoity was committed recently at Barapakhiabazar in which some dacoits entered a Hindu shop at night, put out the light, gagged two men, ransacked the iron safe and decampod with cash and jewellery worth about six thousand.—F.P.I.

The Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Wednesday gives a full list of names of candidates elected as members of the first Board constituted under the Sikh Gurdwaras Act 1925. It appears candidates came forward for all 120 elective seats, all of which have been duly filled up as a result of the election held.—A.P.

The Executive Committee of the Sanatan Dharma Pratinithi Sabha, Punjab, has passed a number of resolutions on some important topics of the hour. One of the resolutions while strongly disapproving of the recent resolution of Bengal Government on music in public streets characterises it as an unjust and uncalled for surrender, on the part of Government, to that of violence, and prays to the Viceroy for intervention in the matter.—A.P.

After an unrelieved spell of oppressive heat extending over about 2 months, Lahore has had brief showers of welcome rain during the last 4 days or so Before daybreak this morning there was a downpour of moderate briskness lasting about an hour. Sky is still overcast with clouds and more rain is expected.—A.P.

To provide facilities of travel between Sindh and Kathiawar one third class bogie, which will run directly between Rajkot, Hyderabad (Sindh) and back, will be attached to the morning train from Rajkot from July 15.—F.P.I.

Mr. T. Prakasam arrived at Madras from Ooty on Wednesday and is understood to be engaged in composing the differences that have cropped up between the Nationalists and the Swarajists. The Swarajists held a meeting on Tuesday evening at which the situation was considered.—F.P.I.

To consider the grave situation created by the Pabna riots the Moslems of Calcutta met yesterday at the Bengal Labour Federation Hall, under the presidency of Nawab Bahadur Mushrrad Hosseiu and passed resolutions deploring the communal disturbances there and urging leading members of both the communities to restore normal conditions.—F. P. I.

The 6th Session of the Bombay Presidency Post and R. M. S. Conference will be held in the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, on the 25th and 26th inst. at 3 p.m. and 1 p.m. respectively.

A Jubbulpore message of the 13th instant says the Swarajya Party could not again select candidates for the coming elections to the legislatures at yesterday's meeting as negotiations are still going on for a compromise between the different groups in the Party. The Executive Committee has requested the Provincial Congress Committee to grant 10 days time for the final selection. Both Executives would now meet at Jubbulpore on the 23rd instant. (F. P. I.)

Addressing a conference of Congress workers at Mushigunj Babu Amarendranath Chatterjee said that Congress workers should be men of character, and should discharge their duties faithfully and honestly. He advised them to decide disputes in villages by arbitration.—F. P.

An address of welcome was presented at Calcutta to Babu Amarendranath Chatterjee by the Calcutta Congress Committee, eulogising his services to the country.—F. P.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal has accepted a scheme of agricultural education which embraces introduction of a course of agriculture in some of the schools of Bengal, enabling students to have some training in agriculture along with other subjects now taught.—F. P.

A Calcutta message of Tuesday's date says:—"In connection with the communal disturbance at Paikpara during the car festival, the police is reported to have arrested eight Mahomedans on a charge of rioting".—F. P.

At a protest against the alleged atrocities committee by Ibn Saud and his adherents by destroying the holy places in the Hedjaz, Patna Mussalmans of both sects, Shias and Sunnis observed Wednesday as a day of mourning.—A.P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

HIGH COURT STAYS PROCEEDINGS.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The echo of the controversy that is raging in Bengal over the vexed question of music before mosques was heard in the Calcutta High Court this morning when an application made by Zakiruddin Biswas and 15 other Muslims for transferring of the case pending against them before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jangipore came up before Justices Rankin and Chotzner.

A complaint was filed and the Sub-Divisional Officer at once directed a warrant to issue against the petitioners for being members of an unlawful assembly, provoking riots, wounding religious feelings and criminal intimidation. The petition concluded that, owing to religious and communal disputes, there was a serious tension between the Hindus and the Muslims at Jangipore, so much so that Hindu Muktears refused to stand surety for the petitioneers and Hindu pleaders and Muktears were unwilling to defend them. There were only two Muslim pleaders at Jangipore, one of whom was an accused in the case and the other was a junior. Their Lordship issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Murshidabad and the opposite party to show cause why the case shuld not be transferred. In the meantime, pending the disposal of the rule, their Lordships directed stay of the proceedings.—Free Press.

RESIGNATION OF MUSLIM. COUNCILLORS.

ONE WEEK'S TIME TO RECONSIDER

CALCUTTA, July 14.

A meeing of the Congress Municipal Party was held this afternoon in the Mayor's room to consider the question of resignation of the Mahomedan councillors. A letter written by some Mahomedan councillors was placed before the meeting withdrawing the letter they had written before and refusing to go against their previous decision and asking for time to reconsider the matter of resignation at to-day's party meeting. A resolution was moved to give them one week's time to reconsider the decision. This resolution was vehemently opposed by a number of Swarajist councillors who were anxious to decide the matter immediately. After a lengthy discussion the meeting agreed to give the Mahomedan Councillors one week's time.

CORPORATION POSTPONES CONSIDERATION.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Mr. C. C. Biswas asked permission of the Mayor to take up the question of the resignation tendered by fifteen Mahomedan Councillors of their seats in the Corporation. Before taking up the question the Mayor read two letters which the Secretary had received that morning from some of the Mahomedan councillors requesting the Corporation to give them a week's time to reconsider their resignation. In view of these letters the Mayor thought it would be better to postpone consideration of the matter till the next meeting if by doing so they could succeed in bringing about a settlement among all societies. Mr. Biswas appreciated the efforts of the Mayor in bringing about a settlement although he felt that the chances of such settlement had not improved. In view, however, of the Mayor's wish to postpone consideration of the question of resignation till the next meeting Mr. Biswas did not press the matter further.—A.P.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fear that the Santa Cruz Residents' Association has been rather hasty in sending a telegram to the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government with regard to the question of municipalisation of the Santa Cruz Area and the imposition of a sanitary cess. These questions, specially the question of the municipalisation of the Suburban areas, is not the concern of Santa Cruz only. The Local Self-Government Committee was appointed by the Government to make an inquiry with regard to local self-government questions for the whole of the Suburban areas and the referendums which were taken under the report of that Committee were with reference to several villages. Instead of different villages sending different deputations and putting forward divergent views, it is vitally essential in the interests of Local Self-Government of the areas that efforts should be made to send a deputation not from one village only but from all the different villages in the Suburban area. It would be better, therefore, if the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, were to convene a meeting of representatives of all the different villages comprised within the suburban area and this meeting select a few men to form a deputation to interview the Minister for Local Self-Government. It is also essential that such a deputation should be given a clear mandate by that public meeting as to the exact demands to be put forward All the villages, that is, Santa Cruz, Andheri and Vile Parle, are agreed as to the need for the abolition of the present Notified Area Committees and the substitution of municipalities in their place. There is some slight difference of opinion as to whether these villages should have separate municipalities or should have a joint municipal area. It is necessary before a deputation is received by the Minister that the different villages should concert a common coure of action.—Yours etc.,

J. K. MEHTA.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER CONVICTS.

RESORT TO HUNGER STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

(Delayed by Censor.)

The "Bengalee" is informed that the convicts in the Alipore Jail Murder case, whose appeal is pending before the High Court, are on hunger strike for the last four days. Nothing is known of the reasons for which they have resorted to a hunger strike.—Free Press.

41 DACOITS ARRESTED.

ALIPORE DETECTIVES' SMART WORK

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The Alipore detective department has made a smart capture of about 41 dacoits, who were said to be responsible for a good many dacoities in the neighbourhood. These men were under observation for a long time and it was recently that three houses were searched, from where most of the looted property have been recovered. They will be shortly sent up for trial.—Free Press.

BENGAL TENANCY AMENDMENT BILL

CALCUTTA, July 13.

After the Howrah Bridge Bill was passed in the Council, the Swarajists left the Chamber in a body. The next business was the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill. The Bill lapsed as the Government were not prepared to accept the radical changes made by the Select Committee in some of the most important principles of the Bill. The Maharaja of Nadia, however, assured the house that it was the intention of the Government to place before the next council a Bill, which, while maintaining the principles which the Government considered essential, would take advantage of the improvements made by the Select Committee in the present Bill. The Cuncil was then prorogued.

The president intimated that the next session of the Council would commence on August 18.—Free Press.

MR. GHUZNAVI'S ADVICE TO ALLAHABAD MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Mr. A K Ghuznavi who left for Simla last night to interview the Viceroy in connection with the communal question has issued an appeal to the Mahomedans of Allahabad asking them to refrain from all violence and strictly to keep the peace during Rajarajeshwari procession tomorrow. "Remember," he says "nothing is to be gained by breaking the law whereas victory is sure to be ours if we exercise patience and for bearance even in face of grave provocation and persecution."—A. P.

RAJRAJESHWARI PROCESSION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Associated Press understands that the Commissioner of Police has given permission for taking out of Rajrajeshwari procession tomorrow morning along the route which was sanctioned by him last month. It will be remembered that the organisers of the procession abandoned it as a protest against the Commissioner's last minute order changing the original route and left the images of the goddess on motor lorries in the streets. Subsequently they were removed to their original place of worship by an order of a Magistrate.—A. P.

HAJ PILGRIMS ARRIVE KARACHI.

KARACHI, July 14.

The S.S. "Akbar" arrived here last night with 1,462 Haj pilgrims on board from Jeddah. Special trains were waiting at the quayside to convey the passengers to the Punjab and Bengal as well as several local trains. Moulvi Mohamed Abbas was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press. He said many of the tombs, 'kabbas' and graves had been demolished. The tomb of the third Khlif Hazrat Abu Baker Usman and the grave of Bibi Aisha Sidiqa had been totally demolished.

The total number of pilgrims that have returned to Karachi this season is 4,292. Another ship is expected shortly.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER'S WHISKY STOLEN.

SIMLA, July 14.

It is reported that "Peterhof" official residence of the Acting Home Member, Mr. J. Crerar, was visited on the night of 12-13th instant by a thief who broke the panes of a window of the dining room and escaped with silver ware and some bottles of whisky and port. As the thief could not carry all he had collected he left in the compound some of the larger silver ware. The matter was reported to the police early yesterday morning. Police enquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

Mr. B. Das M.L.A., Orissa, has announced his candidature to the Legislative Assembly for Orissa as a Congress Nationalist. He could not see his way to sign the Congress pledge which he had consistently opposed at Cawnpore, Delhi and Patna All India Congress Committee meeting.—A. P.

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CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 14.

S S Wartenfels, Swaraz, Hamburg.
S S Armaneston, Jones, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.

SS Tacoma Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
SS Aquilcia, Ravagnino, Genoa.
S S Nippon, Torssell, Calcutta.
S S Manora, Whittingham, London.

LOADING.

July 14.

Steamer Baroda for Busreh.
Steamer Gazani for Jeddah.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, July 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Tuscaloosa City, 3450, Mad as 16/7 M M and Co.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7, M M and Co.
3 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa 15/7 L T & M Italiana.
4 Wildenfels 3794, Karachi, 19/7 L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Madura, 5464, 16/7, Karachi, M M and Co.
8 C/o Venice 5223, Karachi, 21/7, K Nixon and Co.
10 Karapara 3722, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.
11 Genoa Maru, 5001 ,Japan, 14/7 N Y Kaisha.
12 Dred George Lloyd, 400, N F, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
14 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 17/7 M M & Co.
15 Manora, 4987, London, 15/7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Silvio Pellico 3453, Karachi 14/7 NF L Trieston & M I S N Co.
2 Tarantia, 3098, N.F.N.F Graham Trading Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 14/7 M M and Co.
5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.
7 Nippon 3959 Colombo 15/7 I. Edwards Ltd.
8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 19/7, N Y Kaisha.
9 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan, 15/7 O. S Kaisha.
10/11 Clan Lindsay 2503 Chittagong 19/7, James Finlay and Co.
12/13 Bahadur 2936, Calcutta 15/7 T Morrison and Co.
14 Baroda, 1899, Busrah, 21/7, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Cranfield, 32/3 N F, N F, M M and Co.
B Canara, 3889, Rangoon, 18/7, M M and Co.
C/R Garmula, 3234, N F, N F, M M and Co.
F Sarvistan, 4817, Jeddah, 14/7, A Nemazee and Co.
K Takliwa 3742 N.F. N F M M & Co.
N Kidderpore 3263 Karachi, 18/7 M M and Co.
Q Indra 298, M'Coast 15/7 Bombay Steamship.

EXPORTS.

14/7/26.

S S Rajputana for London:—1 pkges. woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 5bales cow hides H Noormahomed and H Eisa: 15 bales Goat and sheep skins, H Noormahomed and H Eisa, 71 bdle woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 20 bdle woolen carpets F Hajioff; 5 bales Goat and sheep skins, H B Ramji & Co.; 10 bundles Lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 7 cwt empty gas cylinders J E Cojah; 14 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff; 114 cwts scrap Ingots K Kalyanji; 66 cwt. scrap white metal, K Kalyanji.

For Constantinople:—2 bales woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

For Piraeuse:—42 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

For Smyrna:—25 bales cotton greyyarn The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton grey piece goods. I David & Co. Ld.

S S City of Venice for Marseilles:—93 cwt Apricot kernels, K Habib & Co. 1000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld.

For Liverpool:—23 bales wool, H Ramgopal 12 bales wool K Rikhabdas. 400 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste & Co. 130 bales cotton fly, S Hamraj and Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co. Ld.

For Hamburg:—220 bales cotton Union Cotton Co.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong:—10 cwt ivory A J Calcuttawalla and Co. 2 cwt Ivory J. Fiajally.

For Shanghai:—2 bundle cat skins. Grindlay and Co. Ld.

S S Sumatra Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—1090 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. Ld. 1000 bales cotton, G Kaisha Ld. 215 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ld. 202 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co. 1600 bales cotton, J Dewjee & Co.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 21 bales cotton Ali Bros. 450 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

14/7/26.

S S Tarantia from Liverpool. Agents: Graham's Trading Co. Ld.:—

From Liverpool:—161 drums lubricating oil, 36 barrels lubricating oil, 585 cases lubricating oil 100 cases lubricating grease, 3 casks grease, 2 cases lubricators, 3 barrels transformer oil, 3489 boxes Tin plates, 1950 boxes common and toilet soap 22 bdle common and toilet soap, 1446 cases common and toilet soap, 146 cases ginning sundries, 54 cases bobbins and shuttles 51 cases cycles and part and accessories 83 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 140 cases Jams and Biscuits, 300 cases muriate of ammonia, 210 cases cottons and woollens and art silk. 53 bales cotton and woollens and art silk, 254 bales wool 238 bales art silk and cotton and woollen piece goods, 67 cases woollen piece goods 147 Art silk yarn, 68 bales wool Tops, 36 cases Art silk and cotton woolen goods, 36 cases Art fillet cotton and woolen goods. 39 cases cotton yarn. 18 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases cotton and art silk piece goods, 134 cases beer, 52 cases Screws, 109 bales paper, 25 bundles Iron Boot Protector, 4850 bdles galved C. Sheets, 180 bundles black sheets washers, 250 bdles galvd P sheets 47 piece bundle steel, 108 pieces Iron bars 160 bundle motor cars and cycles covers, Tubes and Tyre 10 cases motor cars and cycles covers tubes and tyre, 17 cases Looms, 46 bundle steel plates, 198 bundles steel hoops 39 bundles expanded metal, 300 bundle steel sheets, 30 bundles Iron work, 319 pieces bundles E'ware Trap and Pans 25 bundles E'ware pipes, 63 pieces Pipes, 124 loose Iron Bars 28 loose steel tyres, 3994 plates hard spelter, 79 loose tubes, 168 bundles steel bars, 278 loose steel bars, 78 loose solid rubber tyres 120 pieces solid rubber tyres 12 loose Traps. 144 pieces exhausted cloves 28 bags exhausted cloves, 81 bundles flanges, 28 casks Hoes, 22 cases Iron nails, 50 kegs copper sulphate 400 kegs bicarb soda, 100 bags bicarb soda, 38 bags bolts and nuts, 45 cases bolts and nuts. 200 drums sulphide of sodium, 1822 drums caustic soda, 38 drums chloride of calcium, 37 drums silicate of soda, 75 drums disinfecting fluid, 100 bags mineral white, 16 bags picking sticks, 259 D/bags Rail anchors, 57 drums zinc chloride 40 drums paint, 20 casks paint, 53 casks tallow, 25 barrels Tallow, 912 drums bleaching powder 50 D/Bags French chalk 275 cases condensed milk 148 cases Aluminium circles and sheets. 21 cases Ink, 2317 casks China clay, 10 casks Iron chains, 45 cases Iron chains, 20 cases stoves and parts, 22 cases card clothing. 25 cases Heel Tips 15 card board boxes, 100 kegs white lead in powder, 45 cases lead plates, 51 crates E'ware, 21 s/cases E'ware 190 boxes empty bottles 28 bags empty bottles. 13 cases files 68 rolls wire netting, 35 trusses cotton rope, 14 coils cotton rope12 bundles bedsteads, 13 cases chocolate and confectionery 16 cases dobbees, 10 cases provision, 10 cases hams and Bacon, 10 case sknives, 18 cases cycles rims and frames 12 bundles steel spring

From Glasgow:—40 cases window glass 380 cases beer, 2054 cases whisky, 567 cases cotton, 24 bales cottons 64 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton yarn, 88 sewing cotton reals and balls, 55 port wine, 27 cases varnish, 85 cases Ale, 300 Hhds Ale, 33 cases printed books and stationery, 10 cases Envelopes 22 cases Colour, 20 cases vegetable black, 200 pieces C. I. Pipes 860 pieces R W Pipes, 233 pieces C I Valves 471 pieces U P Pipes, 50 single spruce spars 100 lose Axles 267 bundles steel bar 109 bags fire clay, 132 bundle galvd tubes, 107 bundles Red painted tubes, 20 single, Red painted Tubes, 60 pieces R W Connections 30 bars steel, 30 bags steel Rivets 500 pieces acid jars, 11500 pieces fire bricks 108 bdle shovels, 30 drums paint, 400 kegs paint, 30 drums carbolic acid, 50 bags maize starch. 5 drums magnesium chlorate, 40 case tip waggon 40 frames tip waggons, 27 cases bolts and nuts.

The labour strike at the Lansdowne Jute, Mill, Ulfadanga, Calcutta, has come to an end.—A. P.

The Indraprastha Theosophical Society, Delhi, announces the sudden death after a couple of days' illness, though she had been ailing for three weeks on account of heat, of one of their most devoted and unobtrusive workers—Miss O. James—which took place in the early hours of 5th inst. She was cremated according to Hindu rites. In her, the Society has lost one of its most sincere Members and the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School and Intermediate College one of its most valuable workers.

A meeting of the M. & S. M. Rly. Local Advisory Committee was held on the 5th inst. at Belgaum and it was agreed as an experimental measure to introduce a complaint box for the purpose of receiving complaints from Railway Passengers at Hubli Station.

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IS IT THE HAT?

Some women would have you believe that beauty is merely a matter of hats. When a hat suits her, they say, a woman always looks pretty and fresh. Pretty—perhaps. But fresh? Well, that depends. Put the most charming hat in the world above a pallid face, with tired lustre-lacking eyes, drawn cheeks and bloodless lips, and it will fail to impart any suggestion of youthful bloom, but on the contrary, will accentuate the haggardness.

No! it is not the hat that gives beauty, but the peach-like complexion, the rosy lip, the soft glowing eye, the plump contour which spring from perfect health, and good health depends, not upon the skill of the milliner or dress-maker, but on the quality of the blood which is flowing through your veins. Is your blood watery and impure? Are you anaemic, tired all the time, weak, nervous, lacking in spirits and vivacity? Have you back-pains, indigestion, pains in the sides, heart palpitations and those other troubles which only women know? If so your need is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these Pills are the most perfect tonic remedy known to Medical Science, powerfully restorative of health and energy, and a most effective remedy for all disorders arising from impoverished blood or an enfeebled condition of the nervous system.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The Director of Information Bombay, in the course of a long communique describes the 'Progress of Sukkur Barrage and Canals' from which a few extracts are given below:—

"Criticisms appear from time to time in certain newspapers usually in the form of editorial comment on letters from anonymous correspondents,—regarding the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, either in its general financial aspect, declaring that the scheme must be a costly failure, or in the lack of energy alleged to be shown in its construction. The financial aspect of the scheme has been fully considered and debated from time to time in the Legislative Council and Government see no reason to modify the forecasts that have been made as to the complete success of this great scheme as a productive project. The criticism that nothing is being done can best be met by a brief description of the work that has already been accomplished, work not less exacting, not less vital, because its results cannot always be seen on the surface, nor concentrated at one particular place.

"It is necessary first of all to visualise the immensity of the task to be accompsished.

"The Secretary of State for India having finally sanctioned the Sukkur (now Lloyd) Barrage and Canals Construction Project in April 1923 subject to the formal approval thereof by the Local Legislature, the Bombay Legislative Council resolved in June 1923 to start the work of construction of the Barrage and the canals as from the 1st July 1923.

"The scheme consists of the construction of a barrage across the Indus three miles below the gorge at Sukkur, three canals on the right and four on the left bank with a separate head regulator for each. The right bank system comprises the North Western Perennial, Central Rice and South Eastern Perennial Canals. The left bank comprises the new perennial Rohri Canal; a perennial supply channel to feed the Eastern Nara river and the canals dependent thereon and two feeder canals for irrigating lands in the Khairpur State. The Barrage under scientific control will give the necessary supply to each canal no matter how low the natural level of water in the river may be. All the canals taken together will command about 7 1/2 million acres and enable over five million acres of crops to be irrigated annually. The total length of the main canals and branches is nearly 1,600 miles and that of the distributaries 3,700 miles. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,835 lakhs.

"The scheme is divided into five circles of superintendence with a Chief Engineer at the head. The Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage Circle, is in charge of the construction of the Barrage and the head-regulators over canals including the first 12 miles of the perennial channel to feed the Eastern Nara; while the remaining Superintending Engineers are in charge of canal construction.

"In the Lloyd Barrage Circle two townships (one on either bank of the river) have been constructed to facilitate the execution of works; the one on the right bank being larger than that on the left

GENERATING STATION.

"A large electric generating station has been erected on the right bank with 6 Diesel engine alternator sets, with the necessary switch boards, oil storage and cooling plants, to provide electric energy for running the plant to be used on the construction of the barrage and for workshops.

"Three quarries have been opened each with its own power plant for compressed air and necessary pneumatic tools, workshop, store shed, dispensary, works water supply and housing accommodation for the subordinate staff and labour.

THE DREDGERS.

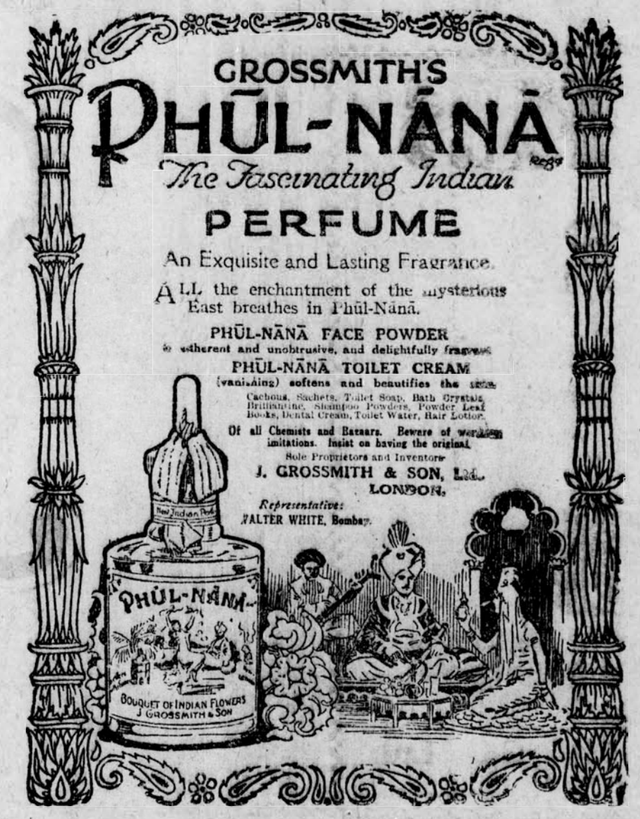
"The two dredgers required for excavation of foundations in the river have arrived at Sukkur and the pontoons, floating pipe lines, etc., required in connection therewith are practically completed."

After detailing some more work done, particularly of the four Canal Circles, the communique ends thus:—

"Land acquisition has been completed to the extent of some 11,000 acres.

"The total expenditure incurred up to the end of March, 1926, is approximately Rs. 3.76 crores.

"The above paragraphs give in brief detail some idea of the work that has been done so far in the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals. Much of it is visible to the eye, the great generating station, the railway lines and sidings, the quarry, the giant excavators. Other activities are not so apparent, but that they exist and are functioning must be obvious to anyone who realises, however imperfectly, the magnitude of the scheme. What is not so apparent is the constant care and vigilance exercised in the spending of the money allotted to the scheme. At every stage of its progress the financial aspect is carefully considered. The Chief Engineer in charge of the project distributes the work with an eye ever on interest charges, so that money shall not be idle and shall be spent only as and when it is absolutely required. Just as he moves his men and his machinery where they can function most effectively, so his financial resources are used when and where they are required."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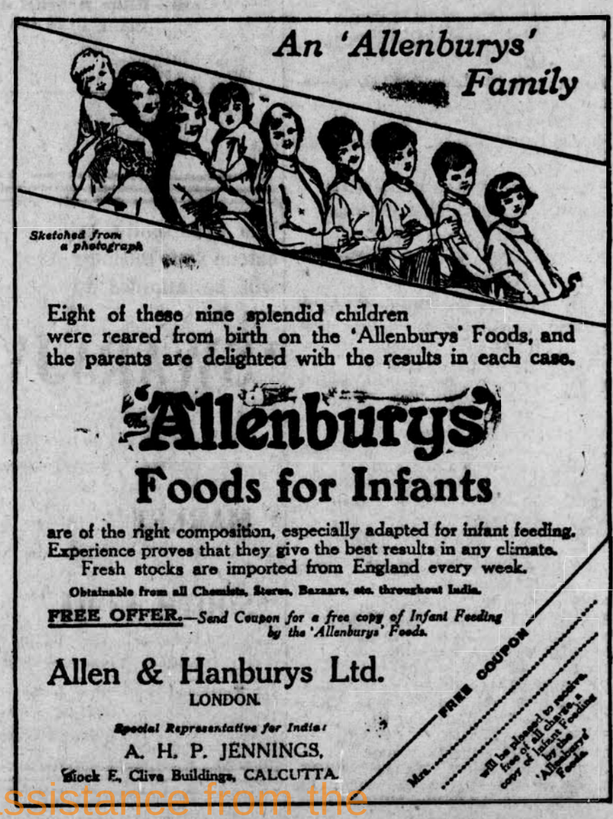

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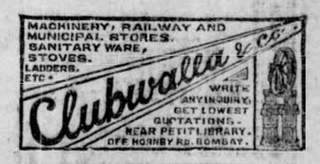

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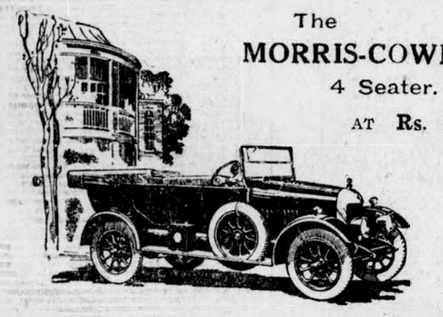

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